

FBISE

PAK STUDIES

MODEL PAPERS & GUESS PAPERS

Federal Board Islamabad

Presented by:

Urdu Books Whatsapp Group

STUDY GROUP

**9TH
CLASS**

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محمد سلمان سلیم

GUESS PAPER & MODEL PAPER # 1 BASED ON CHAPTER # 1 (Reduced Syllabus) IDEOLOGICAL BASIS OF PAKISTAN

CHAPTER 1: IDEOLOGICAL BASIS OF PAKISTAN

TOPICS: Basis of the Ideology of Pakistan, Two Nation Theory: Origins, Evolution and explication, The Ideology of Pakistan and Qaid-i-Azam.

Long questions: Q5, Q6, Q8.

NOTE:

> All MCQs of all chapters given in exercise are included in syllabus.

SECTION-A

Time: 15 Minutes

Marks: 10

Note: Section-A is compulsory. All parts of this section are to be answered on the question paper itself. It should be completed in the first 15 minutes and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.

- Q1. Encircle the correct option i.e. A / B / C / D. All parts carry equal marks.**
- When did the Hindi Urdu Controversy start?**
(a) 1861 (b) 1863 (c) 1865 (d) 1867
 - The first pillar of Islam is:**
(a) Tauheed and Prophet hood (b) Namaaz
(c) Keeping fast (d) Zakaat
 - When was the fight of freedom fought?**
(a) 1855 (b) 1857 (c) 1859 (d) 1861
 - Who has Supreme authority in Islam?**
(a) Almighty Allah (b) parliament (c) President of the state (d) People
 - Who gave the Presidential Address in the Resolution of Lahore (23rd March 1940)?**
(a) Quaid-e-Azam (b) Tiger of the Bengal A.K Fazl-ul-Haque
(c) Moulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar (d) Liaquat Ali Khan
 - Who gave the idea of a separate state for the Muslims in 1930?**
(a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (b) Chaudhary Rehmat Ali Khan
(c) Sir Agha Khan (d) Allama Muhammad Iqbal
 - In which century did Pakistan come into being?**
(a) 16th (b) 19th (c) 20th (d) 21st
 - State bank of Pakistan was inaugurated on:**
(a) 1st July 1948 (b) 5th May 1948
(c) 14th August 1949 (d) 1st October 1949
 - The ideology of Pakistan is based on:**
(a) Collective System (b) Programme
(c) Progressivism (d) Islamic Ideology
 - The word "Pakistan" was coined by:**
(a) Allama Muhammad Iqbal (b) Sir Agha Khan

PAKISTAN STUDIES SSC-I

Time allowed: 2:15 Hours

Total Marks: 40

NOTE:- Answer any 08 parts from Section-B and attempt any 02 questions from Section-C on the separately provided answer book. Use supplementary answer sheet i.e. Sheet-B if required. Write your answers neatly and legibly.

SECTION - B (Marks 24)

Q2. Attempt any EIGHT parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 3 to 4 lines.
 (8 × 3=24)

- What is meant by "Tauheed?"
- Write the translation of:

اَللّٰهُ عَلٰی كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيْرٌ

- What do you mean by the Faith in Prophethood? OR Define "Aqeeda-e-Risalat."
- While inaugurating the State bank, what did Quaid-e-Azam روضہ طبعی say?
- What is the saying of the Holy Prophet (صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم) about brotherhood?
- What did Quaid-e-Azam روضہ طبعی about Nationalism?
- What is meant by Two-Nation Theory in the historical perspective of the Subcontinent?
- What did Quaid-e-Azam روضہ طبعی say about the security of minorities?
- When did Chaudhary Rahmat Ali propose the word "Pakistan?"
- What is the importance of Namaz (prayers) as second pillar of Islam?
- What do you mean by fasting and Hajj?

SECTION - C (Marks 16)

Note: Attempt any TWO questions. All questions carry equal marks. (2 × 8 = 16)

- Evaluate the Islamic values that are the basis of the Ideology of Pakistan.
- Elaborate the Ideology of Pakistan in the light of the Pronouncements of Quaid-e-Azam روضہ طبعی
- Explain Two-Nation Theory.

SOLUTION OF GUESS PAPER & MODEL PAPER (Reduced Syllabus)

SECTION - A (MCQs)

i. d	ii. a	iii. b	iv. a	v. a
vi. d	vii. c	viii. a	ix. d	x. c

SECTION - B (Marks 24)

Q. 2 Attempt any EIGHT parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 3 to 4 lines.
 (8 × 3=24)

- What is meant by "Tauheed?"

Ans: To believe in the Oneness of Allah and the finality of the Prophet Hood of Hazrat Muhammad روضہ طبعی is the first pillar of Islam. Oneness of God (Tauheed) means that Allah is the Creator and Master of the entire universe. No one is His partner and nothing is beyond His knowledge.

Unit #01

Ideological Basis of Pakistan

Guess Papers

II. Write the translation of:

أَنَّ اللَّهَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

Ans: It means Allah hath power over all things.

III. What do you mean by the Faith in Prophethood? OR Define "Aqeeda-e-Risalat."

Ans: Belief in the Risalat (Prophethood) means believing in all the Rasools (Prophets) (رسل الله). In order to enter the realm of Islam, it is essential to accept the Risalat whole heartedly and not to doubt it in any way. Believing in the *Qur'an* and the *Risalat* as the source of guidance and believing in Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ as the last Rasool and believing that no Rasool will come after him. *خَالِدُ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ* as the last Rasool and believing that no Rasool will come after him. *صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ* is an essential part of believing in the Risalat and whoever denies it cannot be a Muslim.

IV. While inaugurating the State bank, what did Quaid-e-Azam رحمه الله say?

Ans: "The economic system of the West has created almost insoluble problems for humanity. It has failed to do justice between man and man. We must present to the world an economic system based on true Islamic concept of equality of manhood and social justice."

V. What is the saying of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) about brotherhood?

Ans: Fraternity teaches us to develop brotherly relations with one another so that neither rights of anyone are usurped nor the weak is oppressed by anyone. The Holy Prophet ﷺ said: "Each Muslim is a brother to every other Muslim. He should not commit breach of trust. He taught to refrain from maliciousness, malignance and enviousness. Therefore, the Muslims should live united. They should help each other."

VI. What did Quaid-e-Azam رحمه الله say about Nationalism?

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam رحمه الله was a firm advocate of Two-Nation Theory. He gave the Muslims the status of a separate nation in every respect. He said: "Muslims are a nation according to any definition of a nation, and they must have their homeland, their territory and their State."

VII. What is meant by Two-Nation Theory in the historical perspective of the Subcontinent?

Ans: In the perspective of the Sub-continent, Two-Nation Theory means that two major nations, the Muslims and the Hindus, were settled there. The two nations were entirely different from each other in their religious ideas, the way of living and collective thinking. Their basic principles and the way of living are so different that despite living together for centuries, they could not intermingle with each other. The Indian Muslims fought the war of freedom on the basis of Two-Nation Theory and after accepting this theory as a historical fact, two separate states, Pakistan and India, came into Existence. This theory is the basis of ideology of Pakistan.

VIII. What did Quaid-e-Azam رحمه الله say about the security of minorities?

Ans: Sense to provide security to the minorities was also included in the background of the demand for Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam رحمه الله said very clearly that the rights of the minorities will be fully protected in Pakistan. Islam does not allow that life, property, dignity and religious traditions of the minorities in Pakistan go unprotected.

IX. When did Chaudhary Rehmat Ali propose the word "Pakistan?"

Ans: In January 1933, during his stay at England, Chaudhary Rehmat Ali along with some of his friends published a pamphlet named "Now or Never". It was also distributed among Indian Politicians. In this pamphlet, the name of the separate state for the Muslims was proposed as Pakistan.

X. What is the Importance of Namaaz (prayers) as second pillar of Islam?

Ans: The second pillar of Islam is "Namaaz". It is obligatory to offer prayers at the fixed hours. In fact, to be steadfast in prayers is similar to be steadfast in religion and it is demonstrated every day. Such a system of submission to Almighty Allah should be maintained all over the society.

ختم نبوت ﷺ زندہ باد

عظمت صحابہ زندہ باد

السلام علیکم ورحمۃ اللہ وبرکاتہ:

معزز ممبران: آپ کا وٹس ایپ گروپ ایڈمن "اردو بکس" آپ سے مخاطب ہے۔

آپ تمام ممبران سے گزارش ہے کہ:

- ❖ گروپ میں صرف PDF کتب پوسٹ کی جاتی ہیں لہذا کتب کے متعلق اپنے کمنٹس / ریویوز ضرور دیں۔ گروپ میں بغیر ایڈمن کی اجازت کے کسی بھی قسم کی (اسلامی و غیر اسلامی، اخلاقی، تحریری) پوسٹ کرنا سختی سے منع ہے۔
- ❖ گروپ میں معزز، پڑھے لکھے، سلجھے ہوئے ممبرز موجود ہیں اخلاقیات کی پابندی کریں اور گروپ رولز کو فالو کریں بصورت دیگر معزز ممبرز کی بہتری کی خاطر ریموو کر دیا جائے گا۔
- ❖ کوئی بھی ممبر کسی بھی ممبر کو انباکس میں میسج، مس کال، کال نہیں کرے گا۔ رپورٹ پر فوری ریموو کر کے کارروائی عمل میں لائے جائے گی۔
- ❖ ہمارے کسی بھی گروپ میں سیاسی و فرقہ واریت کی بحث کی قطعاً کوئی گنجائش نہیں ہے۔
- ❖ اگر کسی کو بھی گروپ کے متعلق کسی قسم کی شکایت یا تجویز کی صورت میں ایڈمن سے رابطہ کیجئے۔
- ❖ سب سے اہم بات:

گروپ میں کسی بھی قادیانی، مرزائی، احمدی، گستاخِ رسول، گستاخِ امہات المؤمنین، گستاخِ صحابہ و خلفائے راشدین حضرت ابو بکر

صدیق، حضرت عمر فاروق، حضرت عثمان غنی، حضرت علی المرتضیٰ، حضرت حسنین کریمین رضوان اللہ تعالیٰ اجمعین، گستاخِ اہلبیت یا

ایسے غیر مسلم جو اسلام اور پاکستان کے خلاف پراپیگنڈا میں مصروف ہیں یا ان کے روحانی و ذہنی سپورٹرز کے لئے کوئی گنجائش نہیں

ہے لہذا ایسے اشخاص بالکل بھی گروپ جو ان کرنے کی زحمت نہ کریں۔ معلوم ہونے پر فوراً ریموو کر دیا جائے گا۔

❖ تمام کتب انٹرنیٹ سے تلاش / ڈاؤنلوڈ کر کے فری آف کاسٹ وٹس ایپ گروپ میں شیئر کی جاتی ہیں۔ جو کتاب نہیں ملتی اس کے لئے معذرت کر

لی جاتی ہے۔ جس میں محنت بھی صرف ہوتی ہے لیکن ہمیں آپ سے صرف دعاؤں کی درخواست ہے۔

❖ عمران سیریز کے شوقین کیلئے علیحدہ سے عمران سیریز گروپ موجود ہے۔

❖ لیڈیز کے لئے الگ گروپ کی سہولت موجود ہے جس کے لئے ویریفیکیشن ضروری ہے۔

❖ اردو کتب / عمران سیریز یا سٹیڈی گروپ میں ایڈ ہونے کے لئے ایڈمن سے وٹس ایپ پر بذریعہ میسج رابطہ کریں اور جواب کا انتظار فرمائیں۔ برائے

مہربانی اخلاقیات کا خیال رکھتے ہوئے موبائل پر کال یا ایم ایس کرنے کی کوشش ہرگز نہ کریں۔ ورنہ گروپس سے توریوو کیا ہی جائے گا بلاک بھی کیا

جائے گا۔

نوٹ: ہمارے کسی گروپ کی کوئی فیس نہیں ہے۔ سب فی سبیل اللہ ہے

0333-8033313

0343-7008883

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راؤ ایاز

پاکستان زندہ باد

محمد سلمان سلیم

پاکستان پائمنڈہ باد

پاکستان زندہ باد

اللہ تبارک تعالیٰ ہم سب کا حامی و ناصر ہو

Hajj:

"Hajj" is the fifth pillar of Islam. It is an obligation only for those who are financially able to perform it. On the occasion of "Hajj", the call of **لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ** (Here I am! at your service, O Lord!) presents the unprecedented model of unity and brotherhood.

SECTION - C (Marks 16)

Note: Attempt any TWO questions. All questions carry equal marks. (2 × 8 = 16)

Q.3 Evaluate the Islamic values that are the basis of the Ideology of Pakistan.

Ans: Basis of the Ideology of Pakistan:

The Muslims of the Sub-continent got a separate homeland so that they might give practical shape to the final and absolute authority of Almighty Allah. The people might implement the absolute power of Almighty Allah and such a system might be practiced as was based upon the principles of the Holy Quran and the teachings of the Holy Prophet **صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم**.

Islam is not merely the set of rituals and worships, but it is a complete code of life. It has the ability to fulfill all the demands of human life. It can fulfill all the economical, moral and political purposes of the society. Islamic system is in perfect harmony with modern demands and is completely practicable for every age.

The ideology of Pakistan is based on Islamic ideology. Islamic values such as beliefs of worships, justice, promotion of democracy, fraternity and the duties of the citizens are the basis of the ideology of Pakistan. The detail of these values is given below:

1. Beliefs and Prayers:

The Muslims of the Sub-continent put up the demand for Pakistan because they wanted to lead their lives in accordance with their beliefs. They also wanted to worship Almighty Allah without any obstruction. Belief of Islam includes belief in the oneness of God (Touheed), the finality of the Prophet hood of Hazrat Muhammad **صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم** Life here-after, Angels and the Books revealed by Almighty Allah. This set of the above mentioned beliefs is called Emaan.

• Touheed and the finality of the Prophet Hood of Hazrat Muhammad **صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم**:

To believe in the Oneness of Allah and the finality of the Prophet Hood of Hazrat Muhammad **صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم** is the first pillar of Islam. Oneness of God (Touheed) means that Allah is the Creator and Master of the entire universe. No one is His partner and nothing is beyond His knowledge.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

It means Allah hath power over all things.

Nothing is beyond His Power. Man is the deputy of Almighty Allah. Therefore, it is obligatory for Muslims to obey the commands of Almighty Allah. It is evident from the belief of the Absolute Authority of Allah, the Man, being His deputy has the authority to the extent of the power given to him by Allah, but the real power lies with Almighty Allah.

• Belief in the Risalat (Prophethood) means believing in all the Rasools (Prophets) **(رسول اللہ)**. In order to enter the realm of Islam, it is essential to accept the Risalat whole heartedly and not to doubt it in any way. Believing in the Quran and the Risalat as the source of guidance and believing in Hazrat Muhammad

صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم as the last Rasool and believing that no Rasool will come after him

صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم is an essential part of believing in the Risalat and whoever denies it cannot be a Muslim.

• Namaaz:

The second pillar of Islam is "Namaaz". It is obligatory to offer prayers at the fixed hours. In fact, to be steadfast in prayers is similar to be steadfast in religion and it is demonstrated every day. Such a system of

- **Fast:**
The third pillar of Islam is to keep fast. Like all other prayers, it is the best manifestation of obligation.
- **Zakat:**
The fourth pillar of Islam is "Zakat" It is a monetary prayer. It is the means of strengthening the economic system of Islam. With the system of "Zakat" wealth in circulates instead of accumulating in a few hands. Thus it reaches to the poor class of the society.

- **Hajj:**
"Hajj" is the fifth pillar of Islam. It is an obligation only for those who are financially able to perform it. On the occasion of "Hajj", the call of **لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ** (Here I am! at your service, O Lord!) presents the unprecedented model of unity and brotherhood.

2. Justice and Equality:

While establishing a just society, the Muslims put an emphasis on justice. It is determined in Islamic belief that all human beings are to be given equal status without any discrimination of caste, colour, creed, language and culture. The establishment of equal law and same judiciary system for all living in the state is intended. Independent judiciary and the supremacy of law are the basic conditions for the establishment of equality and justice. Islamic System has laid stress on the elevation of justice. In his sermon on his final pilgrimage (Khutba-e-Hajja Tul-Wida), Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ explained this fact in the following words:

"O people, all of you have one God and all mankind is the offspring of Adam. An Arab has no superiority over a non-Arab nor a non-Arab has any superiority over an Arab; also a white has no superiority over black nor a black has any superiority over white."

3. Promotion of Democracy:

Consultation and deliberation are the basis of Islamic state and society. Democracy is promoted in an Islamic State and the rights of the people are protected. Every citizen enjoys equal status. People lead their lives observing and respecting the law of the land. Laws provide security to the people. All are equal in the eyes of law. No discrimination is allowed on the basis of caste, colour, creed or language. The system of the government is run for the welfare of all the people.

While addressing at Sibbi on 14th of February, 1948, Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ described the purpose of achievement of Pakistan in the following words: "Let us lay the foundation of our democracy on the basis of the truly Islamic principles. Our Almighty has taught us that our decisions in the affairs of the state shall be guided by discussions and consultations."

4. Fraternity and Brotherhood:

Fraternity and Brotherhood has special significance in an Islamic society. When Islamic government was formed in Medina, the example of Fraternity and Brotherhood set there was worth seeing. Today, the Islamic society needs the same Fraternity and Brotherhood.

Before the advent of Islam, people were not aware of this principle. They were the enemies of each other. But as the Islamic state of Medina was established the Holy Prophet ﷺ advised his followers to treat the orphan, widows and the poor kindly. He gave the people a code of life so that they might live peacefully and an atmosphere of brotherhood might flourish in the society. He constituted a system of "Zakat" and charity. He declared the usury unlawful because there is no room for exploitation in Islam.

Fraternity teaches us to develop brotherly relations with one another so that neither rights of anyone are usurped nor the weak is oppressed by anyone. The Holy Prophet ﷺ said, Each Muslim is a brother to every other Muslim. He should not commit breach of trust. He taught to refrain from maliciousness, malignance and enviousness. Therefore, the Muslims should live united. They should help each other.

5. Rights and Duties of Citizens:

When Pakistan appeared on the map of the world, the significance of the rights of the citizens was acknowledged. At the same time, much emphasis was laid on the duties of the citizens. In an Islamic State, rights and duties are closely connected and both go hand in hand. The right of one person becomes the duty of the other to fulfill. Rights and duties are correlative. When a person does his duties, he deserves to enjoy rights. Duties cover both individual as well as collective aspects of man. Mutual balance between rights and

Unit #01

Ideological Basis of Pakistan

Guess Papers

Sense to provide security to the minorities was also included in the background of the demand for Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam رحمہ اللہ said very clearly that the rights of the minorities will be fully protected in Pakistan. Islam does not allow that life, property, dignity and religious traditions of the minorities in Pakistan go unprotected.

Q.4 Elaborate the Ideology of Pakistan in the light of the Pronouncements of Quaid-e-Azam رحمہ اللہ.

Ans: According to Quaid-e-Azam رحمہ اللہ, the territories having Muslim majority i.e. Punjab, Bengal, Azam, Sindh, North-West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) and Balochistan should be put together to form Pakistan where people may lead their lives in accordance with the principles of their religion, civilization, traditions, ethics and economics. The Muslims may run the affairs of the state according to their values freely. The minorities should enjoy equal rights too.

i. Quaid-e-Azam رحمہ اللہ considered the Islamic System fully applicable. He wanted to establish the system of the country on the basis of Quran in the session of All India Muslim League at Karachi in 1943, he said: "What relationships knits the Muslims into one whole, which is the formidable rock on which the Muslim edifice has been erected, which is the sheet anchor providing basis to the Muslim Millet, the relationship, the sheet anchor and the rock is Holy Quran."

ii. While addressing the students in March 1944, Quaid-e-Azam رحمہ اللہ said: "Islam is our guide and it is the complete code of life."

iii. Addressing at Aligarh, Quaid-e-Azam رحمہ اللہ explained the Ideology of Pakistan in the following words: "What was the motive of demand for Pakistan and what was the reason of separate state for the Muslims? Why was the need to divide India felt? Its reason is neither narrow mindedness of the Hindus nor tactics of the British. It is the fundamental demand of Islam."

iv. Addressing the Officers of the Government of Pakistan at Karachi on 11th October, 1947, Quaid-e-Azam رحمہ اللہ said: "The establishment of Pakistan for which we have been striving for the last ten years is, by grace of God, an established fact today, but the creation of a State of our own was a means to an end and not the end in itself. The idea was that we should have a state in which we could live and breathe as free men and which we could develop according to our own lights and culture and where principles of Islamic social justice could find fair play."

v. On one occasion, while explaining the Ideology of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam رحمہ اللہ said: "We do not demand Pakistan simply to have a piece of land but we want a laboratory where we could experiment on Islamic principles."

vi. On 21st March, 1948, Quaid-e-Azam رحمہ اللہ addressed the people of Dhaka. He said: "What we want is not to talk about Bengali, Punjabi, Sindhi, Balochi, Pathan and so on. We are nothing but Pakistani. Now it is our duty to act like Pakistani." Besides it, he announced that minorities would be given a complete sense of security and that they would enjoy equal rights. This is the fundamental teaching of Islam.

vii. On 1st July, 1948, Quaid-e-Azam رحمہ اللہ inaugurated the State Bank of Pakistan. On this occasion, he said: "The economic system of the West has created almost insoluble problems for humanity. It has failed to do justice between man and man. We must present to the world an economic system based on true Islamic concept of equality of manhood and social justice."

Q.5 Explain Two-Nation Theory.

Ans: Two-Nation Theory: Origin, Evolution and Explication:

In the Sub-continent, every individual who embraced Islam associated himself, socially and politically, to the Muslim society and State. Thus he would break all the previous relationships and link himself to a new social system. On these bases, with the passage of time, a separate and unique temperament of the Muslims of India formed. It was entirely different from that of the other Indian nations. This identity formed the basis of Two-Nation Theory.

In the perspective of the Sub-continent, Two-Nation Theory means that two major nations, the Muslims and the Hindus, were settled there. The two nations were entirely different from each other in their religious ideas, the way of living and collective thinking. Their basic principles and the way of living are so different that despite living together for centuries, they could not intermingle with each other. The Indian Muslims fought the war of freedom on the basis of Two-Nation Theory and after accepting this theory as a historical fact, two separate states, Pakistan and India, came into Existence. This theory is the basis of Ideology of Pakistan. So far as the evolution of Two-Nation Theory is concerned, we will evaluate some personalities and their thoughts. These personalities belong to different periods.

Two-Nation Theory and Sir Syed Ahmad Khan:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the first person who used the term "Two-Nation Theory", due to Hindi Urdu Controversy in Banaras in 1887. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan declared the Muslims a separate nation. He convinced the government that there are at least two nations settled in the Sub-continent, one of them is Muslims and the other is Hindus.

The Muslims are a separate nation in every respect because their civilization, culture, language, customs and philosophy of life are different from those of Hindus. This theory infused a political spirit among the Muslims and provided them with such a leadership which gave a new spirit and push to the freedom movement. India was partitioned because of Two-Nation Theory.

Two-Nation Theory and Allama Muhammad Iqbal

Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal presented the idea of a separate state for the Muslims. He said:

"The Muslims would not allow that their religious, political and social rights are usurped. Therefore, I would like to see the Punjab, North West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Sindh and Baluchistan put together into a single state."

Two-Nation Theory and Chaudhary Rehmat Ali:

In January 1933, during his stay at England, Chaudhary Rehmat Ali along with some of his friends published a pamphlet named "Now or Never". It was also distributed among Indian Politicians. In this pamphlet, the name of the separate state for the Muslims was proposed as Pakistan.

Chaudhary Rehmat Ali was of the opinion that the Muslims possess the history and civilization of their own and on the basis of these two, their nationality is not Hindustani but Pakistani. He believed that the Muslims are a nation that is different from other nations living in India.

Two-Nation Theory and Quaid-e-Azam

Quaid-e-Azam was a firm advocate of Two-Nation Theory. He gave the Muslims the status of a separate nation in every respect. He said: "Muslims are a nation according to any definition of a nation; and they must have their homeland, their territory and their State." Pakistan Resolution was passed on 23rd of March 1940. In his Presidential Address Quaid-e-Azam said:

The Hindus and Muslims belong to two different religious philosophies, social customs and literatures. They have different epics, different heroes, and different episodes. To tie together two such nations under a single state, One as a numerical minority and the other as a majority must lead to growing discontent and final destruction of any fabric that may be so built for the government of such a state. It would be better for the British Government to announce the partition of the Subcontinent by keeping in view the interests of the two nations. It would be a right step religiously as well as historically.

Unit #01

Ideological Basis of Pakistan

Guess Papers

100 MCQ'S

- i. The Muslims ruled the Sub-continent for:
 (a) Centuries ✓ (b) 50 year (c) 20 year (d) 10 year
- ii. During British rule the Muslims were:
 (a) happy (b) awarded (c) punished (d) oppressed ✓
- iii. Pakistan came into being on:
 (a) 14th August, 1947 ✓ (b) 14th February, 1948
 (c) 14th September, 1948 (d) 14th April, 1948
- iv. The second pillar of Islam is:
 (a) Touheed and Prophet hood (b) Namaaz ✓
 (c) Keeping fast (d) Zakaat
- v. The fourth pillar of Islam is _____
 (a) Hajj (b) Namaaz (c) Keeping fast (d) Zakaat ✓
- vi. "Hajj" is the _____ pillar of Islam.
 (a) Fifth ✓ (b) First (c) Second (d) Third
- vii. Quaid-e-Azam **محمد علی جناح** said very clearly that the rights of the _____ will be fully protected in Pakistan.
 (a) Hindus (b) Chinies (c) Muslims (d) minorities ✓
- viii. _____ was the first person who used the term "Two-Nation Theory".
 (a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan ✓ (b) Allama Iqbal
 (c) Chaudhary Rehmat Ali (d) Radcliff
- ix. _____ presented the idea of a separate state for the Muslims.
 (a) Liaquat Ali Khan (b) Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal ✓
 (c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (d) Abul Kalam Azad
- x. Chaudhary Rehmat Ali along with some of his friends published a pamphlet named "Now or Never in January _____".
 (a) 1930 (b) 1931 (c) 1932 (d) 1933 ✓
- xi. _____ provide security to the people.
 (a) Rights (b) Laws ✓ (c) Duties (d) Truth
- xii. War of Independence was fought in:
 (a) 1867 (b) 1858 (c) 1857 ✓ (d) 1856
- xiii. Who published a pamphlet named "Now or Never"?
 (a) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (b) Chaudhary Rehmat Ali ✓
 (c) Moulana Abdul Haleem Sharer (d) Moulana Murtaza Ahmed Mekesh
- xiv. When Quaid-e-Azam addressed the students in March _____.
 (a) 1940 (b) 1943 ✓ (c) 1946 (d) 1947
- xv. The Inauguration ceremony of State Bank of Pakistan was held on:
 (a) 1st July 1948 ✓ (b) 5th May 1947
 (c) 14th August 1949 (d) 1st October 1949
- xvi. When did Allama Muhammad Iqbal **محمد علی جناح** address at Allahabad?
 (a) 1929 (b) 1930 ✓ (c) 1933 (d) 1940
- xvii. The Third Pillar of Islam is:
 (a) Namaaz (b) zakaat (c) Keeping fast ✓ (d) Hajj

GUESS PAPER & MODEL PAPER 2 BASED ON CHAPTER # 2 (Reduced Syllabus) MAKING OF PAKISTAN

CHAPTER 2: MAKING OF PAKISTAN

TOPICS: Pakistan Resolution 1940, Background of Pakistan resolution, Quaid-e-Azam presidential address, text of the resolution, reaction to the resolution, Jinnah-Gandhi talks 1944, Cabinet mission plan 1946, talks with different political leaders, proposal of cabinet mission, reaction of political parties to cabinet mission, Interim government 1946-47, 3rd June 1947 plan, Quaid-e-Azam, Role in making of Pakistan, services rendered by Quaid-e-Azam.

Long questions: Q5, Q6, Q8, Q10

NOTE:

> All MCQs of all chapters given in exercise are included in syllabus.

SECTION-A

Time: 15 Minutes

Mark: 10

Note: Section-A is compulsory. All parts of this section are to be answered on the question paper itself. It should be completed in the first 15 minutes and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. ~~Deliberate scribbling is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.~~

- Q1. Encircle the correct option i.e. A / B / C / D. All parts carry equal marks.
- Who presented the Pakistan Resolution?

(a) A.K Fazi-ul-Haque	(b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Moulana Muhammad Ali Jouhar	(d) Sir Agha Khan
 - When did Sindh Muslim League pass a resolution in favour of partition?

(a) 1908	(b) 1918	(c) 1928	(d) 1938
----------	----------	----------	----------
 - A mission of the British Government came to India in 1942 under the headship of

(a) Sir Pethic Lawrence	(b) Mr.A.V. Alexander
(c) Sir Stafford Cripps	(d) Lord Wavell
 - When did Quaid-e-Azam presented his famous Fourteen Points?

(a) 1909	(b) 1919	(c) 1929	(d) 1939
----------	----------	----------	----------
 - Who presided over the session of provincial as well as Central Legislature selected on the ticket of Muslim League at Delhi on April, 1946?

(a) Liaquat Ali Khan	(b) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
(c) Allama Muhammad Iqbal	(d) Quaid-e-Azam
 - When was the Lucknow Pact made between Muslim League and Congress?

(a) 1916	(b) 1926	(c) 1936	(d) 1946
----------	----------	----------	----------
 - How many ministers from Muslim League were included in the Interim Government 1946?

(a) Two	(b) Three	(c) Four	(d) Five
---------	-----------	----------	----------
 - When was The Indian Independence Act approved?

(a) 14 th August, 1947	(b) 18 th July, 1947
(c) 24 th October, 1948	(d) 3 rd June, 1948

Unit #02

Making of Pakistan

Guess Papers

- x. The year of Delhi-Muslim proposals is:
 (a) 1926 (b) 1927 (c) 1932 (d) 1929

PAKISTAN STUDIES SSC-I

Time allowed: 2:15 Hours

Total Marks: 40

NOTE:- Answer any 08 parts from Section-B and attempt any 02 questions from Section-C on the separately provided answer book. Use supplementary answer sheet i.e. Sheet-B if required. Write your answers neatly and legibly.

SECTION - B (Marks 24)

- Q2. Attempt any EIGHT parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 3 to 4 lines.
 (8 × 3 = 24)
- While presiding over the All India Muslim League session at Lahore in 1946, Quaid-e-Azam مفت محمد علی جناح identified the direction for the struggle of the Muslims. Write any two points of this address.
 - What was the reply of Quaid-e-Azam مفت محمد علی جناح in Jinnah-Gandhi talks 1944?
 - How did the Provincial Groups formed in the Cabinet Mission Plan?
 - Write the text of the Pakistan Resolution.
 - Write the names of five ministers of Muslim League included in the Interim Government.
 - Write the names of the members of Cabinet Mission Plan 1946.
 - Narrate the stand-point of Quaid-e-Azam مفت محمد علی جناح on Rowlatt Act 1919.
 - How did the India occupy Kashmir?
 - Describe the holding of All parties Conference under the 3rd June, 1947 Plan?
 - How did the Quaid-e-Azam مفت محمد علی جناح get the title of "Ambassador of Peace"?
 - Briefly describe the educational achievements of Quaid-e-Azam.

SECTION - C (Marks 16)

Note: Attempt any TWO questions. All questions carry equal marks. (2 × 8 = 16)

- Narrate the main points of the 3rd June, 1947 Plan.
- Describe the background of the Pakistan Resolution, its basic points and the reaction of Hindus at the approval of this Resolution.
- Describe the role of Quaid-e-Azam مفت محمد علی جناح in the creation of Pakistan?

SOLUTION OF GUESS PAPER & MODEL PAPER # 2 (Reduced Syllabus)

SECTION - A (MCQs)

i. a	ii. d	iii. c	iv. c	v. d
vi. a	vii. d	viii. b	ix. a	x. b

SECTION - B (Marks 24)

- Q. 2 Attempt any EIGHT parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 3 to 4 lines.
 (8 × 3 = 24)

Unit #02

Making of Pakistan

Guess Papers

- I. While presiding over the All India Muslim League session at Lahore in 1940, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ identified the direction for the struggle of the Muslims. Write any two points of this address.

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ Presidential Address:

While presiding over the All India Muslim League session at Lahore in 1940, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ identified the direction for the struggle of the Muslims. The main points of his address are as under:

1. The Muslims are a separate nation because their customs, traditions, civilization, culture and above all religion is different from Hindus. In spite of the fact that they had been living together for centuries, both have their distinctive identification. If the Sub-continent gets freedom in the form of United India, the rights of the Muslims will not be protected.
2. The demand of the Muslims for a separate country is not unhistorical. Ireland got freedom from England; Spain and Portugal became separate states; Czechoslovakia got a separate identification as a result of the partition. The problem in India is not of an inter-communal character but manifestly of an international one, and it must be treated as such.
3. British India is a Sub-continent. It is not a country or homeland of a nation. Many nations are living here and their interests are separate from one another.

- II. What was the reply of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ in Jinnah-Gandhi talks 1944?

Ans: Reply of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ:

Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ adjudged that the style adopted by Gandhi is nothing but cheating and hypocrisy and cunningness. He emphasized that the British must settle the issue of Pakistan before the freedom of India because Congress and Hindus could not be relied upon.

- III. How did the Provincial Groups formed in the Cabinet Mission Plan?

Ans: Cabinet Mission Plan 1946:

In 1945, Labour party came into power in Britain. Noticing the increasing political restlessness in India, the British Prime Minister, Lord Attlee sent a Cabinet Mission to India. This mission had two basic purposes:

The first purpose was to determine the Constitutional Status of India and the form of the Government. The second purpose was to bridge the gap between the Muslims and the Hindus, and try to convince the Muslims to live in the United India. But the General Elections proved that it was quite impossible.

- IV. Write the text of the Pakistan Resolution.

Ans: Pakistan Resolution 1940:

The 27 Annual Session of All India Muslim League was held at Lahore in the historical park "Iqbal Park" on 23 of March 1940. It was presided over by the Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رحمۃ اللہ علیہ. Great personalities like Moulana Zafar Ali Khan, Chaudhary Khaleeq-uz-Zaman, Qazi Muhammad Issa, Sir Abdullah Haroon, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar and Moulana Abdul Haamid Badayooni were present in this session. A large number of the Muslims from all over the Sub-continent participated in the session. A resolution named "Lahore Resolution" was presented in the session by the Tiger of Bengal A.K. Fazl-ul-Haque. It was passed unanimously among the cheers. Thus on this historical day, the Muslims identified their destination.

- v. Write the names of five ministers of Muslim League included in the Interim Government.

Ans: The five ministers from Muslim League were as under:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Liaquat Ali Khan | 2. Abdur Rab Nishtar | 3. Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar |
| 4. Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan | 5. Jogendra Nath Mandal | |

- vi. Write the names of the members of Cabinet Mission Plan 1946.

Ans: The Commission consisted of three Ministers:

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Sir Stafford Cripps | 2. Mr. A.V. Alexander | 3. Lord Pethic Lawrence |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|

Since all the members belonged to British cabinet, it was called Cabinet Mission.

Unit #02

Making of Pakistan

Guess Papers

vii. **Narrate the stand-point of Quaid-e-Azam (رضي الله عنه) on Rowlatt Act 1919.**

Ans: Rowlatt Act 1919:

In 1919, Sir Sydney Rowlatt got an act passed. It was named as The Rowlatt Act. It was a black law. The administration was given unlimited powers and the civil rights were trodden upon. Quaid-e-Azam (رضي الله عنه) raised his voice against it. He wrote to the Viceroy Lord Chelmsford, "In my opinion, the government that passes or sanctions such a law in times of peace forfeits its claim to be called a civilized Government."

viii. **How did the India occupy Kashmir?**

Ans: There were 635 princely states in the sub-continent. A large number of these states joined one either of the two countries. However, no decision could be made of the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Hyderabad Deccan, Junagarh, Mangrol and Marwar. Afterwards, India occupied these states. The Muslims were in minority in these states except Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, Pakistan arose the question of rights of the people with reference to the Muslim majority state Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan is of the view that the right of self determination of every state must be honoured, and the future of the state must be decided in accordance with the wishes of the people.

ix. **Describe the holding of All parties Conference under the 3rd June, 1947 Plan.**

Ans: All parties Conference:

When Mountbatten came back from London, he convened an All Parties Conference. Quaid-e-Azam (رضي الله عنه), Liaquat Ali Khan, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, Acharya Kripalani and Baldev Singh participated in it. Viceroy of India explained the various aspects of the partition plan. Afterwards, he held separate meetings with leaders of each party. On 3rd June, 1947, the second session of the Conference was conducted. All the leaders approved the Plan. Despite the promise made with the Muslims had been breached and injustice was done to gain the goodwill of the leaders of the Congress, Quaid-e-Azam (رضي الله عنه) accepted the Plan unwillingly. The speeches of the representatives of both the major parties were broadcasted on radio. Quaid-e-Azam (رضي الله عنه) ended his speech with Pakistan Zinda Baad.

x. **How did the Quaid-e-Azam (رضي الله عنه) get the title of "Ambassador of Peace"?**

Ans: Under Lucknow Pact, Quaid-e-Azam (رضي الله عنه) united both of the nations (The Hindus and the Muslims) in 1916. He got the right of separate electorates for the Muslims acknowledged and got the title of Ambassador of Peace.

xi. **Briefly describe the educational achievements of Quaid-e-Azam.**

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam got his early education at home. At the age of ten, he was sent to the Sindh's Madrassat-ul-Islam High School Karachi. After passing his matriculation, he went to London for higher education. There he joined Lincoln's Inn College (now university) to get the education of law. On his return, he started practicing law at Bombay (Mumbai) in 1896.

SECTION - C (Marks 16)

Note: Attempt any TWO questions. All questions carry equal marks.

(2 × 8 = 16)

Q.3 Narrate the main points of the 3rd June, 1947 Plan.

Ans: Main Points of 3rd June 1947 Plan:

The Government made the decision to partition the Sub-continent. Acknowledging the principle stand of the establishment of two states, the Government settled the details and developed the programme regarding the future of various provinces and states.

1. The Punjab and Bengal Province:

The Provincial Legislative Assemblies of Punjab and Bengal were to meet in two groups, i.e., Muslim majority districts and non-Muslim majority districts. The members of the two parts of each Legislative Assembly sitting separately will be empowered to vote whether or not the Province should be partitioned. If any of the two decided in favour of the division of the province, then the Governor General would appoint a boundary

2. The North-West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa):

A referendum would be held in the North-West Frontier Province to ascertain whether they wished to join Pakistan or India. The political issues of the Tribal Areas would be settled by the Government that is formed after the referendum. The Governor-General would conduct referendum himself and for this purpose, he would have the co-operation of the Provincial Government.

3. Sindh:

Sindh Assembly would decide the future state of the province through the majority of vote. It would be decided whether the province wished to join Pakistan or India. The European Members of Sindh Assembly would not have the right to vote.

4. Balochistan:

Balochistan had not been given the status of province till then. According to Plan, the opinion of the Quetta Municipality and Shahi Jirga would be sought. The official members would not be included in voting.

5. District Sylhet:

District of Sylhet in Assam had Muslim majority population. According to the Plan, it was decided to hold referendum in Sylhet. The referendum would be conducted after the partition of Bengal into two parts. If the majority of the people decides to join the East Bengal, they would form a part of Pakistan.

6. Non-Muslim Majority Provinces:

The whole of Assam excluding Sylhet would become a part of India. Likewise Bihar, Orissa, U.P, C.P, Bombay (Mumbai) and Madras would be included in India.

7. Princely States:

There were 635 such states in the Sub-continent as were ruled by Nawabs or Rajas. Some important states include Jammu & Kashmir, Kapurthala, Bikaner, Hyderabad Deccan, Sawat, Dir, Patiala, Bahawalpur and Junagadh. These states were also given the option to decide their future and join the country of their own choice.

Q.4 Describe the background of the Pakistan Resolution, its basic points and the reaction of Hindus at the approval of this Resolution.

Ans: Background of Pakistan Resolution:

The Muslims wanted to secure themselves against the domination of Hinduism. The Hindu parties were making demand for Ram Raj, Hinduism was constantly trying to merge Islam into it like other issues. If the united sub-continent had got freedom, it would have been a permanent form of Hindu Authority because modern democratic system believes in majority government. It was a must to get rid of the dominance of the Hindus and it was possible only if the Sub-continent was divided.

- i. In spite of the presence of the British Rule, the blood of the Muslims was shed mercilessly in sectarian riots.
- ii. The Muslims were given less status in the society. They could not lead a dignified and graceful life in the Hindu Society that believes in caste system, colour and creed and the Hindus could never agree to give the Muslims equal social status.
- iii. In the second half of the nineteenth century and during the beginning of the twentieth century, the Hindus continued their attempts to wipe out the language, culture and the civilization of the Muslims. It seemed clear that if India got freedom as a single country, the culture, civilization and the language of the Muslims would always be in danger. The Muslims wanted to establish a state in the name of Islam where they could lead their individual as well as collective lives freely in accordance with the principles laid by Islam.
- iv. In different periods, different visionaries gave the signs about the partition of the Sub-continent, But Allama Muhammad Iqbal رحمۃ اللہ علیہ, while presiding over the annual session of All India Muslim League at Allahabad in 1930 presented the clear plan in a forceful and argumentative manner. Chaudhary Rehmat Ali prepared a pamphlet "Now or Never" and distributed it among the participants of third Round Table Conference being held in London.
- v. Sindh Muslim League passed a resolution in the favour of partition.
- vi. In 1940, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ got the Resolution of Pakistan passed and formed it as the demand of

Text of the Resolution:

The Resolution declared: "No constitutional plan would be workable or acceptable to the Muslims unless geographical contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary. That the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in majority as in the North-Western and Eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute independent states in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign". It further reads, "That adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the constitution for minorities in the units and in the regions for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, and administrative and other rights of the minorities, with their consultation. Arrangements thus should be made for the security of Muslims where they were in a minority".

Reaction to the Resolution:

The Hindu leaders began to express their views against the Resolution. The Resolution was ridiculed. Gandhi and the Hindus opposed the Resolution absolutely. All India Muslim League named this Resolution as "Lahore Resolution" but the Hindu Press ridiculously began to write it as "Pakistan Resolution". The Muslim leaders adopted this new term and today it is called "Pakistan Resolution".

The British Press called this "Resolution or Pakistan of Jinnah." The Hindu Newspapers "The Hindustan Times", "Modern Review" and "Amrita Bazar Patrika" wrote editorials against the plan of partition.

Hindus were of the view that the proposal for the partition will be rejected. But the Muslims of the Sub-continent had decided their future. As a result of great struggle, they succeeded in getting Pakistan after seven years only.

Q.5 Describe the role of Quaid-e-Azam (میر تقی علی) in the creation of Pakistan?

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam's (میر تقی علی) Role in the making of Pakistan:

The personality of Quaid-e-Azam changed the fate of the Muslims in South Asia. He compelled the British as well as the Hindus to partition India. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (میر تقی علی) was born on 25th December, 1876 in Karachi. His father, Poonja Jinnah was a merchant. He got his early education at home. At the age of ten, he was sent to the Sindh's Madrassat-ul-Islam High School Karachi. After passing his matriculation, he went to London for higher education. There he joined Lincoln's Inn College (now university) to get the education of law. On his return, he started practicing law at Bombay (Mumbai) in 1896. He also began to take part in politics. He participated in the sessions of Anjuman-e-Islam Bombay (Mumbai) and Congress. In 1906, he participated in the session of the Congress to be held at Bombay (Mumbai) as a Muslim representative. On the persuasion of Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar and Syed Wazir Hasan, he joined All-India Muslim League in 1913. Afterwards, he got busy with changing the course of history of the Muslims. His intellectual politics eradicated the British Colonialism. After the Pakistan came into being, He was appointed the first Governor General of Pakistan. He died on 11 September, 1948 in Karachi and was buried there.

Services Rendered by Quaid-e-Azam (میر تقی علی):

- i. Under Lucknow Pact, Quaid-e-Azam (میر تقی علی) united both of the nations (The Hindus and the Muslims) in 1916. He got the right of separate electorates for the Muslims acknowledged and got the title of Ambassador of Peace.
- ii. He alongwith Hindu leader, Gokhale demanded new constitutional reforms in 1913. Again in 1919, his efforts for the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms are of great significance.
- iii. In 1919, Sir Sydney Rowlatt got an act passed. It was named as The Rowlatt Act. It was a black law. The administration was given unlimited powers and the civil rights were trodden upon. Quaid-e-Azam (میر تقی علی) raised his voice against it. He wrote to the Viceroy Lord Chelmsford, "In my opinion, the government that passes or sanctions such a law in times of peace forfeits its claim to be called a civilized Government."
- iv. In Delhi-Muslim proposals in 1927, Quaid-e-Azam (میر تقی علی) withdrew the right of separate electorate and gave an indication to co-operate with the Congress but it could not be fulfilled.

Unit #02

Making of Pakistan

Guess Papers

- vi. He participated in the Round Table Conferences (1930-31) and maintained the national identity of the Muslims.
- vii. He injected a new life into the dead body of Muslim League in 1935-36 and guided the freedom movement.
- viii. In 1937 congress, on account of its majority, formed ministries in 7 out of 11 provinces and tried to inflict injuries to the Muslims socially and politically. Quaid-e-Azam رحمہ اللہ علیہ used his political foresight and faced these conspiracies gallantly. At last, Congress resigned from ministries. Therefore, on 22 December, 1939, Jinnah put out an appeal, calling for Indian Muslims, to observe the day as a "Day of Deliverance" and thanksgiving as a mark of relief.
- ix. In October 1937, Quaid-e-Azam رحمہ اللہ علیہ was unanimously accepted as a leader in the Muslim League Session at Lucknow. After it, Quaid-e-Azam رحمہ اللہ علیہ toured the length and breadth of the country on emergency basis.
- x. In his address at Minto Park (Now Iqbal Park), in the session of Muslim League, he explained the Two-Nation theory that became the basis of Pakistan.
- xi. From 1940 to 1945, on one side he made many efforts for reconciliation between the Government and political parties, and on the other side, between the Muslim League and the Congress. Among them, Cripps Mission, Jinnah-Gandhi Talks and Simla Conference are worth-mentioning.
- xii. It was the fruit of his efforts that the Muslim League met with success in 1945-46 Elections. He made all the conspiracies of the Hindus and the British unsuccessful. At last, Lord Mountbatten presented 3 June, 1947 Plan promising to establish Pakistan and Pakistan came into being on 14th August, 1947.

ADDITIONAL MCQ'S

- i. CR Formula was finalized in:

(a) March 1942	(b) March 1944 ✓
(c) March 1946	(d) March 1948
- ii. Muslim League declared _____ as direct Action Day:

(a) 16 th August, 1946 ✓	(b) 16 th August, 1947
(c) 16 th August, 1948	(d) 16 th August, 1949
- iii. On 20th February, 1947, the British Prime Minister announced that the British rule in the Sub-continent will come to an end by _____.

(a) June, 1946	(b) June, 1947
(c) June, 1948 ✓	(d) June, 1949
- iv. On _____ The British Government approved the Indian Independence Act.

(a) 18 th July, 1946	(b) 18 th July, 1947 ✓
(c) 18 th July, 1948	(d) 18 th July, 1949
- v. Second World War was started in:

(a) 1938	(b) 1939 ✓	(c) 1957	(d) 1958
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- vi. Second World War was ended in:

(a) 1944	(b) 1945 ✓	(c) 1957	(d) 1958
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- vii. CR Formula was presented by:

(a) Gandhi	(b) Nehru
(c) Raj Gopal Acharia ✓	(d) Motti Laal
- viii. The Provincial Legislature elections were held in _____.

(a) 1945	(b) 1946	(c) 1957	(d) 1946 ✓
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- ix. Head of Boundary Commission was:

Unit #02

Making of Pakistan

Guess Papers

- x. War of Palasi was fought in:
(a) 1757 ✓ (b) 1857 (c) 1957 (d) 1920
- xi. British defeated the Nawab Siraj-ud-Doula by the support of Mir Jafar in:
(a) 1757 ✓ (b) 1857 (c) 1957 (d) 1764
- xii. Who was the ruler of Mysore?
(a) Syed Ahmed (b) Sultan Tipu ✓
(c) Dudhu Mian (d) Akbar
- xiii. Who was the ruler of Mysore?
(a) Syed Ahmed (b) Dudhu Mian
(c) Sultan Tipu ✓ (d) Akbar
- xiv. Quaid-e-Azam رحمة اللہ علیہ join Muslim League in:
(a) 1920 (b) 1913 ✓ (c) 1945 (d) 1950
- xv. Vasco da Gama was a _____ navigator.
(a) Portuguese ✓ (b) English (c) French (d) German

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS ANSWER

Q.1 Why did Cabinet Mission come to India and talked with political leaders. Which reaction this Mission faced in India?

Ans: Purposes of Cabinet Mission:

The first purpose was to determine the Constitutional Status of India and the form of the Government. The Second purpose was to bridge the gap between the Muslims and the Hindus, and try to convince the Muslims to live in the United India. But the General Elections proved that it was quite impossible.

Members of the Mission:

The Commission consisted of three Ministers:

- i. Sir Stafford Cripps ii. Mr. A.V. Alexander iii. Lord Pethic Lawrence

Since all the members belonged to British cabinet, it was called Cabinet Mission.

Talks with different Political Leaders:

The members of the Cabinet Mission held talks with different political leaders in the Subcontinent. They exchanged their views with Governors and Chief Ministers. They found the views of Governor General too.

Viewpoint of Muslim League:

Both major parties, Muslim League and Congress, had clear view-points. Muslim League declared that the only solution to the issues was the partition of the Sub-continent and to creation of Pakistan.

Viewpoint of Congress:

On the other hand, Congress, on the basis of single nation, strongly opposed any type of partition in the south Asia. It negated the Two-Nation Theory and denied the idea of Pakistan harshly.

Condition Imposed by the British Prime Minister:

A condition of tension prevailed in the talks because while sending the mission to India, The British Prime Minister made a statement in the Parliament that no minority would have the right to exercise the veto power and it will not be allowed to close the path of national development. Congress was much pleased with this statement but Quaid-e-Azam رحمة اللہ علیہ criticized it intensely.

Response of Quaid-e-Azam:

Quaid-e-Azam رحمة اللہ علیہ responded that Muslim League is striving for the protection of the rights of the Muslims and it wants to resolve the Constitutional issues on the basis of Two-Nation Theory. During the dialogue with Mission, Quaid-e-Azam رحمة اللہ علیہ said: The Sub-continent is neither a country nor it is a homeland

Reaction of the Political parties to the Cabinet Mission:

I. Indian Nation Congress:

As an immediate reaction, the politicians of Congress liked the Cabinet Mission Plan much. Common members of Congress celebrated in streets and bazaars. Nehru said that Plan had buried the Pakistan of Jinnah.

II. Muslim League:

The members of Muslim League were frustrated. They thought that there was no mention of Pakistan in the plan and the demand of Muslim League was rejected. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ said: "I regret that the Mission Should have rejected the Muslim demand for the establishment of a complete sovereign state of Pakistan, which we still hold is the only solution of the constitutional problem of India."

Final Decision of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ

Muslim League authorized Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ to make final decision. Contrary to the expectations of all the circles, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ accepted the cabinet Mission Plan. This made the Congress nervous. Now the workers of Muslim League seemed to be happy while the workers of Congress looked disappointed.

Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ gave the statement the Muslim majority provinces, after ten years, would have a chance to form a separate independent state.

Half Acceptance by Congress:

The leaders of the Congress were confused. They were aware of the intellectual capacity, foresightedness and persuasiveness of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ. After long deliberations, Congress announced to accept half of the Plan. It accepted the formation of interim Government and making of constitution but rejected the grouping of provinces.

Withdrawal of British Government:

Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ asked the viceroy and members of the Cabinet Mission to implement the plan as a whole because a major party i.e. Muslim League had accepted it. The Government backed out of its promise and did not agree to form the interim Government without Congress. The Government was frightened of the Congress, so it deviated from principles. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ felt deeply grieved at this breach of promise and he announced direct Action. Muslim League declared 16th August, 1946 as direct Action Day.

Q.2 Why was the plan of 3rd June, 1947 introduced? Explain the contribution of Indian leaders and parties in this plan.

Ans: The failure of Lord Wavell:

As viceroy, Lord Wave neither make his plan a success nor Cabinet Mission met with success. In order to please and gain the favour of Congress, an attempt to implement half of the cabinet Mission Plan was made i.e., without the grouping of provinces, formation of interim Government and constitution framing process was started. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ allowed the Muslim League to participate in the Interim Government expediently but he decided to boycott the Legislative Assembly. He wanted to implement the whole of the Plan. Thus, the process of framing the constitution could not be started.

Arrival of Lord Mountbatten:

Disappointed by the dead-lock, the British Government replaced Lord Wavell by Lord Mountbatten. In March 1947, he was sent to India as viceroy when the implementation process of transfer of power was at the last stage. On 20th February, 1947, the British Prime Minister announced that the British rule in the Sub-continent will come to an end by June, 1948.

Negotiations with Political Leaders:

At last, the British Government started its final planning to wind up its power. The British Prime Minister sent Lord Mountbatten to the Sub-Continent with clear instructions. Immediately after his arrival, he met important leaders and held negotiations with them. He met Nawabs and Rajas of Princely states. He realized

Congress-Mountbatten relations:

One after another, the leaders of Congress started to think Two-Nation Theory a reality. Lord Mountbatten and Lady Mountbatten had personal relations with Nehru Family. Other leaders of Congress also considered Mountbatten their sympathetic and affectionate friend.

Congress-Mountbatten conspiracies:

Considering the partition indispensable, a conspiracy was planned by the Congress in collaboration with Lord Mountbatten to complete the process of partition in such a manner as a truncated, imbalanced and weak Pakistan was made, that would be compelled to be a part of India soon. Lord Mountbatten, with the help of his staff, started framing the basic principles of partition in order to determine the boundary lines of both of the countries. He assured the leaders of the Congress confidentially that the partition process would take place according to their wishes and the conditions laid down by them would be preferred. It was the result of conspiracy that the main leaders of the Congress began to avoid opposing the partition. Lord Mountbatten took the scheme, prepared in secret with Congress, to London for approval by the British Government.

All parties Conference:

When Mountbatten came back from London, he convened an All Parties Conference.

Participants of the Conference:

Quaid-e-Azam رحمہ اللہ, Liaqat Ali Khan, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, Acharya Kripalani and Baldev Singh participated in it.

Approval of the plan:

Viceroy of India explained the various aspects of the partition plan. Afterwards, he held separate meetings with leaders of the each party. On 3rd June, 1947, the second session of the Conference was conducted. All the leaders approved the plan.

Breach of promise:

Despite the promise made with the Muslim had been breached and injustice was done to gain the goodwill of the leaders of the Congress, Quaid-e-Azam رحمہ اللہ accepted the plan unwillingly. The speeches of the representatives of both the major parties were broadcasted on radio. Quaid-e-Azam رحمہ اللہ ended his speech with Pakistan Zinda Bood.

Q.3 Write the salient features of the Cabinet Mission Plan 1946.

Ans: Proposals of Cabinet Mission:

The members of the Cabinet Mission met the leaders of all the political parties to find their point of views but they could not reach any result. On 16th May, 1946 the members of the Cabinet Mission announced a plan of their own. The salient features of the plan were as under:

i. Sub-continent, A Union:

The Sub-continent should be a Union consisting of many provinces and several states. A federation should be formed. The Union should deal with the subjects of defence, foreign affairs and communications. The Union should have the powers to raise the finances required for the above subjects. All subjects other than the union subjects shall be vest with the provinces.

ii. Formation of Provincial Groups:

The provinces of India were to form three groups:

Group A: Hindu majority provinces of Madras, Bombay (Mumbai), U.P., C.P., Bihar and Orissa.

Group B: Muslim majority Provinces like Punjab, North West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Balochistan and Sindh.

Group C: Bengal and Assam.

It should be a Union of new nature forming Central organization, Provincial Organization and Group Organization. The powers of Union and provinces were explained in the proposals of the Cabinet Mission but so far as the distribution of powers between Provincial and Group Organizations was concerned, it was said to be decided by the Provincial and Group Organizations themselves. The provinces and states will

iii. Elections of the Central Legislature:

The members of the Provincial Assemblies will elect the Central Legislature. The Central Legislature will frame the constitution for the whole of the country. After the Central Constitution is framed, all the three provincial groups will prepare their own constitutions.

iv. Interim Government:

An Interim Government would be set up immediately. This government will run the system till the constitution is framed. The Interim Government will consist of the representatives of major parties. All the ministers in the Interim Government will be local. No British will be included in the cabinet. The cabinet will have autonomy in administrative affairs. After the Central Constitution is framed, any province could change its group if it thought necessary. Every Province would be empowered to join the group of its own choice.

v. Separation from Union:

If one or two provinces from the three groups of provinces decide to separate from the Union, they could do so but after ten years. This point granted the right to the Muslim majority areas of group B and Group C to make Pakistan after ten years. Thus, the process of partition will complete automatically.

vi. Veto Power:

To appease and calm down the Congress, a point was added to the proposals made by the Commission that if a political party dislikes the proposals given by Cabinet Mission, it can veto it. However, the right to join the Interim Government will be given to only that political party which accepts the proposals. They thought that as the demand of Muslim League "Pakistan" is not being accepted, so it will reject the proposals. Thus, Congress will approve the Cabinet Mission Plan to form the Central Interim Government alone.

Q.4 Write a note on Jinnah-Gandhi Talks 1944.

Ans: Jinnah-Gandhi Talks 1944:

Gandhi wrote a letter to Quaid-e-Azam مرزا محمد علی جناح in July 1944.

Important Points of Gandhi Letter:

Gandhi wrote: "My heart was asking me to write you a letter. I can meet you when you wish. Don't think me the enemy of Islam or the Muslims. I am not only the friend and servant of you but of the whole world. Don't disappoint me."

Reply of Quaid-e-Azam مرزا محمد علی جناح:

In reply to this letter, Quaid-e-Azam مرزا محمد علی جناح proposed the meeting in Bombay in the mid of August. However, the meeting started in September.

Record of view points:

It was decided in the meeting that instead of verbal discussion, it is better to exchange letters so that the record of the view points of both of the parties may be preserved. In this very meeting Gandhi said clearly that he represented nobody but himself. He said that he was not meeting with Quaid-e-Azam مرزا محمد علی جناح as a representative of Congress. Quaid-e-Azam مرزا محمد علی جناح objected to it and stressed that unless talks are not held between the representatives of the two nations, he could not hope to reach some positive result.

Meeting Agenda:

The talks started from the point of Pakistan Resolution based on the Two-Nation Theory. During the talks, Gandhi refused to accept the Two-Nation Theory.

Proposals made by Gandhi:

After having dialogue and Correspondence with Quaid-e-Azam مرزا محمد علی جناح, Gandhi said that although he was not supporter of the Two Nation Theory, yet if Muslim League wanted to put Lahore Resolution into practical form, this issue should be delayed. First, they should achieve the freedom from the British collectively.

GUESS PAPER & MODEL PAPER # 3 BASED ON CHAPTER # 3 (Reduced Syllabus) LAND AND ENVIRONMENT

CHAPTER 3: LAND AND ENVIRONMENT

TOPICS: Location of Pakistan, regions of Pakistan with reference to temperature, climatic regions of Pakistan, plain region, major environmental hazards and their remedies, environmental pollution and its types, threats to water, soil, vegetation and wildlife.

Long questions: Q5, Q8, Q11, Q12, Q14, Q15, Q16

NOTE:

➤ All MCQs of all chapters given in exercise are included in syllabus.

SECTION-A

Time: 15 Minutes

Marks: 10

Note: Section-A is compulsory. All parts of this section are to be answered on the question paper itself. It should be completed in the first 15 minutes and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.

Q1. Encircle the correct option i.e. A / B / C / D. All parts carry equal marks.

- i. The highest peak of Kohistan-e-Hindukush is
(a) Malika Parbat (b) Tirich Mir (c) Nanga Parbat (d) Everest
- ii. In the southern area of Pakistan, there is mountain range of:
(a) Himalayas (b) Koh-e-Karakoram
(c) Koh-e-Kirthar (d) Koh-e-Sufaid
- iii. The total area of Pakistan is
(a) 696095 Square Kilometre (b) 796095 Square Kilometre
(c) 796096 Square Kilometre (d) 896096 Square Kilometre
- iv. To the south of Pakistan lies
(a) bay of Bengal (b) the Arabian Sea
(c) the Persian Gulf (d) Iran
- v. How much part of the total area of Pakistan is covered with forests?
(a) 0.5 (b) 5 (c) 15 (d) 25
- vi. Along the borders of Pakistan and China, there is mountain range of:
(a) Himalayas (b) Siwalik
(c) Karakoram (d) Hindukush
- vii. Shahrah-e-Resham connects Pakistan with China through
(a) Khunjerab Pass (b) Khyber Pass
(c) Tochi Pass (d) Gomal Pass
- viii. The national animal of Pakistan is
(a) Chakor (b) Markhor (c) Deer (d) Lion
- ix. The ratio of forests is only on _____ percent of its total area.
(a) 5 (b) 10 (c) 15 (d) 20
- x. Which range of mountain links Pakistan with China?
(a) Hindu Kush Range (b) Kirthar Range
(c) Dera Ismail Khan Range (d) Koh-e-Sufaid Range

PAKISTAN STUDIES SSC-I

Time allowed: 2:15 Hours

Total Marks: 40

NOTE:- Answer any 08 parts from Section-B and attempt any 02 questions from Section-C on the separately provided answer book. Use supplementary answer sheet i.e. Sheet-B if required. Write your answers neatly and legibly.

SECTION - B (Marks 24)

- Q2. Attempt any EIGHT parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 3 to 4 lines.
(8 × 3 = 24)
- Which areas of Pakistan are situated in Sub-Tropical Continental Highland?
 - Describe the climate of Balochistan.
 - Write the types of pollution.
 - What are the hazards to our environment now-a-days?
 - What is the importance of Afghanistan and the countries of Central Asia for Pakistan?
 - What steps are being taken by the Government to improve forests?
 - What is Karez?
 - Write the names of the regions of Pakistan with reference to temperature.
 - Briefly describe any two causes of water pollution.
 - Describe the climate of the desert areas of Pakistan.
 - Enlist any five problems caused by decrease in forests.

SECTION - C (Marks 16)

Note: Attempt any TWO questions. All questions carry equal marks. (2 × 8 = 16)

- Q.3 Evaluate the significance of the location of Pakistan.
Q.4 In how many climatic regions is Pakistan divided? Write the detail of each region.
Q.5 Describe the importance of plain region of Pakistan.

SOLUTION OF GUESS PAPER & MODEL PAPER # 3
(Reduced Syllabus)

SECTION - A (MCQs)

i. b	ii. c	iii. c	iv. b	v. b
vi. c	vii. a	viii. b	ix. a	x. d

SECTION - B (Marks 24)

- Q. 2 Attempt any EIGHT parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 3 to 4 lines.
(8 × 3 = 24)

- i. Which areas of Pakistan are situated in Sub-Tropical Continental Highland?
Ans: This climatic region of Pakistan includes northern highland (Outer as well as Central Himalayas), north-western mountain ranges (Chitral, Swat etc.), Western mountain ranges (Waziristan, Zhob and Loralai) and the mountain ranges of Balochistan (Quetta, Sarawan, Central Makran and Jhalawan).
- ii. Describe the climate of Balochistan.
Ans: The climate of Balochistan Plateau is extremely hot during summers and extremely cold during winters. Some areas having high altitude receive snow-fall during winter. This is the driest area of Pakistan.
- iii. Write the types of pollution.

iv. What are the hazards to our environment now-a-days?

Ans: Hazards to our Environment:

Rapidly growing population creates many problems. On one side, we are facing the problem of attainment of self sufficiency in food while on the other side, we are facing rapidly decreasing agricultural resources especially the problem of getting water shortage. Fertile lands are being turned into barren ones. Today, our environment is facing following major hazards:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| a. Salinity and water logging | b. Deforestation |
| c. Desertification | d. Increase in environmental pollution |

v. What is the Importance of Afghanistan and the countries of Central Asia for Pakistan?

Ans: Afghanistan is situated to the North-west of Pakistan. The adjoining border with Afghanistan is called the Durand Line.

In the North-west of Pakistan, there are Central Asian Republics Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan. All these republics are landlocked. These are located away from the ocean. They own no coast. Therefore, they have to pass through Pakistan in order to access the ocean. Central Asian Republics are rich in oil and gas reserves. They are known for the products of oil and gas in the world.

vi. What steps are being taken by the Government to improve forests?

Ans: Steps Taken By the Government to improve forests:

The Government is striving hard to increase the area of the forests. The Government takes many steps every year. Some of them are given below:

1. Tree plantation campaign is launched twice a year.
2. The Government imports various kinds of seeds. Nurseries are grown with the help of these seeds and plants are provided to the people to create the trend of growing trees.
3. Advertisement campaign is launched through electronic and print media to create awareness among people how important is it to increase the area of forests.
4. It can be hoped that area of forests would be improved by the steps taken by the Government, but in order to make the plantation campaign more effective and successful, it should be extended to schools and colleges. Strict legislation can also be helpful in preventing the theft of trees.

vii. What is Karez?

Ans: The rain-water is stored and is carried from one place to another through underground channels called "Karez". These underground channels are very important because of high temperature in Balochistan. Water cannot evaporate from there. These water channels have made farming possible in the area.

viii. Write the names of the regions of Pakistan with reference to temperature.

Ans: Pakistan is divided into four regions with reference to different land features. The four regions are:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. The North and North-West Mountainous region. | 2. The Upper Indus Plain. |
| 3. The Coastal Area of Lower Indus Valley. | 4. The Plateau of Balochistan. |

ix. Briefly describe any two causes of water pollution.

Ans: Some important causes of this pollution are as I under:

(a) Domestic waste release:

The polluted water of houses and industries is released into rivers and canals. It has biocidal effect on crops as well as aquatic life.

(b) Ground seepage of polluted water:

The polluted water of the houses, through sewerage system, seeps into the ground and pollutes the underground water.

x. Describe the climate of the desert areas of Pakistan.

Ans: The climate of desert areas in Pakistan is too hot and dry. There is much difference between day and night temperature. Heat waves blow during day-time. Dust storms are also experienced. The southern areas of Punjab and northern as well as southern areas of Sindh have specially the characteristics of deserts.

xi. Enlist any five problems caused by decrease in forests.

Ans: Decrease in forests causes the following problems:

4. Decrease in water storage capacity of dams due to sedimentation.
5. Decrease in wildlife.
6. Deterioration in environmental beauty and attraction.

SECTION - C (Marks 16)

Note: Attempt any TWO questions. All questions carry equal marks.

(2 × 8 = 16)

Q.3 Evaluate the significance of the location of Pakistan.

Ans: Location of Pakistan:

Pakistan is located between latitudes $23^{\circ} \frac{1}{2}$ and 37° N, and longitudes 61° and 77° E. India lies in the East of Pakistan, China in the North while Afghanistan in the North-West and Iran in the West. The Arabian Sea is in the South of Pakistan.

Importance of the Location of Pakistan:

So far as the location of Pakistan is concerned, it occupies specific importance not only in South-Asia but also all over the world. Pakistan is a key source to establish link between East and the West. Following points explain the importance of the location of Pakistan.

- i. In the east of Pakistan, there lies India which has the second largest population in the world after China. India is an agricultural as well as industrial country. It is a nuclear power too. We have not been on good terms with India since we got the freedom. Both the countries have fought three wars so far. Because of unfriendly conditions, the region could not make progress and development. Both Pakistan and India, for their defence, are spending a large portion of their budget on weapons of warfare. Both the countries have gone much far in the race of nuclear weapons and missiles. If war is breaks out now, there will be a complete destruction and nobody will gain anything. Kashmir is the main cause of rivalry between Pakistan and India. If India forgoes its obstinate standpoint and both the countries resolve their issues through mutual negotiations, it will bring peace and prosperity to all the people living in this region of South Asia.
- ii. Afghanistan is situated to the North-west of Pakistan. The adjoining border with Afghanistan is called the Durand Line.
- iii. In the North-west of Pakistan, there are Central Asian Republics Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan. All these republics are landlocked. These are located away from the ocean. They own no coast. Therefore, they have to pass through Pakistan in order to access the ocean. Central Asian Republics are rich in oil and gas reserves. They are known for the products of oil and gas in the world. These republics are counted among those regions which produce high agriculture yield. Their total population is less than that of Pakistan but they are six times larger than Pakistan with respect to area. Pakistan has religious, cultural and economic relations with these Islamic States.
- iv. China is located in the north of Pakistan. It has emerged as an important economic force in the world. Shahr-e-Resham (Karakoram Highway) connects Pakistan with China. This Highway is constructed by Pakistan and China collaborated. The two countries enjoy exceptional relations. China has stood by Pakistan in every hour of trial. Pakistan is also proud of the friendship with China. Many development projects in Pakistan are going on with the support of China. China has always supported Pakistan. Pak-China Friendship is matchless.
- v. The Arabian Sea is located in the South of Pakistan. It is the part of the Indian Ocean. Most of the trade between the East and the West is done through the route of the Indian Ocean. Thus, Pakistan has much significance because of its location on an important trade route. The adjoining Muslim countries of the Persian Gulf i.e. Iran, Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and Arab emirates are linked with Pakistan, through the Arabian Sea. The Arabian Sea has always been the centre of attention among major powers because of the importance of Persian Gulf. Karachi, Port Qasim, Pasni, Gwadar etc. are the important sea-ports of Pakistan.
- vi. Our country has established relations with many other countries through the Arabian Sea route. Among them South-east Muslim countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, and Brunei Darussalam), South Asian Muslim countries (Bangladesh, Maldives) and Sri Lanka are included.

Q.4 In how many climatic regions is Pakistan divided? Write the detail of each region.

Ans: Climatic Regions of Pakistan:

Pakistan can be divided into the following regions with reference to the climate.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| i. Sub-Tropical Continental Highland | ii. Sub-Tropical Continental Plateau |
| iii. Sub-Tropical Continental Lowland | iv. Tropical Coastland |

i. Sub-Tropical Continental Highland:

This climatic region of Pakistan includes northern highland (Outer as well as Central Himalayas), north-western mountain ranges (Chitral, Swat etc.), Western mountain ranges (Waziristan, Zhob and Loralai) and the mountain ranges of Balochistan (Quetta, Sara wan, Central Makran and Jhalawan). The winters are extremely cold here. It usually snows. The summer season has moderate temperature whereas rains are received in the end of winter and in the beginning of spring. In some parts of this region, for example Outer Himalayas, Murree and Hazara, rains are experienced all round the year.

ii. Sub-Tropical Continental Plateau:

This region includes western part of Baluchistan. From May to mid September hot and dusty winds continue to blow. Some rains are received in the months of January and February. The climate of this region is extremely hot and dry in summer. An important characteristic of this region is the dusty winds that blow during the summer season.

iii. Sub-tropical Continental Lowland:

This climatic region includes upper Indus plain (the province of Punjab) and lower Indus Plain (the province of Sindh). The summers are extremely hot. Monsoon winds cause heavy rains in northern Punjab in the end of summer season whereas the remaining plain areas receive less rains. The same situation remains during the winter season. Thai and south-eastern deserts are the hottest areas. Very little rains are received. Wind storms of thunder-storms are experienced in the plain area of Peshawar.

iv. Tropical Coastland:

This climatic region includes the coastal areas of Sindh and Balochistan. Very little difference is recorded between daily and annual temperature. During the summer season, breeze blows from sea towards land, high humidity is experienced. The annual average temperature is 32°C. May and June are the hottest months. The coastal areas of Lasbela receive more rainfall during the summer whereas the western part receives more rainfall during winter.

Q.5 Describe the importance of plain region of Pakistan.

Ans: Plain Region of Pakistan:

Most of the plain region of Pakistan includes the province of the Punjab and Sindh. It is called Upper Indus Plain and Lower Indus Plain. However, some of the plain region lies in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. We will discuss all of them below:

Plain Region of Punjab:

This region is also known as Upper Indus Plain. It is very fertile. It is made of silt that the rivers have been bringing along with them over the years. This region starts from Pothwar and Salt Range and stretches upto Mithan kot. It is the largest cultivated area. Doaba is a piece of land that lies between two rivers. The land of Punjab is spread area between many water doabas. Canals are the main source of irrigation. To meet the needs of the ever increasing population of the country, tube-wells are also used to irrigate the fields. Barrages are constructed on the rivers. Two types of canals, irrigation canals and link canals are dug out from these barrages. Most of barrages and irrigation canals are in the plain region of the Punjab.

Wheat, cotton, sugarcane and maize are the main crops of this region. The orchards of oranges, mangoes and guava are found in a large number. This region is of prime importance from agricultural point of view. It not only meets the food needs of our country but also earns huge foreign exchange by the export of fruits, cotton and rice. The rice of this region is famous throughout the world for its aroma and taste. Industrial development on the basis of agricultural development is another prominent characteristic of this region. The major part of plain region in the Punjab is densely populated. Large cities are situated in this region such as Lahore, Faisalabad and Multan etc.

Plain Region of Sindh:

of this region. Canals are dug out of other two barrages, i.e. Guddu Barrage and Kotri Barrage, also. Wheat, sugarcane, rice and cotton are major crops of this region. Banana, guava and dates of this region are very famous. Karachi and Hyderabad are the major cities in this region. Both of the cities are famous for industries too.

Plain Region of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan:

The plain region of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa mostly consists of the districts of Peshawar, Bannu, Lakki Marwat, D.I. Khan and Mardan. Canals are dug out from the Warsak Dam. These canals irrigate the plain region of Peshawar. The region of Mardan is irrigated by the Pahoor High Level Canal. It is dug out from the River Indus. The areas of Bannu and Lakki Marwat are irrigated by the canal dug out from River Kurram whereas the fields in D. I. Khan are irrigated by Chashma Right Bank Canal.

Balochistan is a dry region. Most of the plain areas of Balochistan are irrigated by two canals dug out from Guddu Barrage. These are Desert and Pat Feeder canals. The shortage of canal water is met with the help of tube-wells or other sources. Balochistan receives comparatively less rain-fall than Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Wheat, tobacco, sugarcane, maize and rice are major crops of this region.

ADDITIONAL MCQ'S

- i. Pakistan and India have fought _____ wars so far.
 (a) two (b) three ✓ (c) four (d) five
- ii. _____ is the main cause of rivalry between Pakistan and India.
 (a) Kashmir ✓ (b) Kasur (c) Narowal (d) Gilgit
- iii. Afghanistan is situated to the North-west of Pakistan.
 (a) East (b) East-west (c) North-west ✓ (d) North
- iv. The adjoining border with Afghanistan is called the _____.
 (a) Line of Control (b) Boundary Line
 (c) Pak-Afghan-Line (d) Durand Line ✓
- v. China is located in the _____ of Pakistan.
 (a) East (b) West (c) South (d) North ✓
- vi. _____ connects Pakistan with China.
 (a) Motorway (b) Shahrah-e-Resham ✓
 (c) Indus High way (d) National High way
- vii. The Arabian Sea is located in the _____ of Pakistan.
 (a) East (b) West (c) South ✓ (d) North
- viii. _____ Mountain Range is situated along the Afghan border to the south of Waziristan Hills.
 (a) Himalayan Range (b) Toba Kakar ✓
 (c) Karakoram Range (d) Salt Range
- ix. Central Makran Hills are situated in _____.
 (a) Afghanistan (b) Balochistan ✓
 (c) Swat (d) Chitral
- x. There are _____ plateaus in Pakistan.
 (a) five (b) six (c) two ✓ (d) three
- xi. Pakistan is divided into _____ regions with reference to different land features.
 (a) four ✓ (b) five (c) six (d) seven
- xii. Pakistan is divided into _____ major parts with respect of Physical feature.
 (a) three ✓ (b) four (c) five (d) six

Unit #03

Land and Environment

Guess Papers

- xiv. Khyber Pass is situated in:
 (a) Hindukush (b) Koh-e-Sufaid ✓
 (c) Hamalaya (d) Karakoram
- xv. There are _____ plateaus in Pakistan.
 (a) Two ✓ (b) three (c) four (d) five
- xvi. The length of coastal area of Pakistan is _____.
 (a) 700 km ✓ (b) 800 km (c) 900 km (d) 600 km
- xvii. _____ is the desert area of Bahawalpur.
 (a) Thar ✓ (b) Sandy Area
 (c) Cholistan (d) Inhabited Area
- xviii. The longest river of Pakistan is:
 (a) Ravi (b) Jhelum (c) Sutlej (d) Indus ✓
- xix. The desert of Thar lies in the province of:
 (a) Punjab ✓ (b) Sindh (c) Balochistan (d) KPK
- xx. The ratio of forests is only on _____ percent of its total area.
 (a) 5 ✓ (b) 10 (c) 15 (d) 20
- xxi. Which range of mountain links Pakistan with China?
 (a) Hindu Kush Range (b) Kirthar Range
 (c) Pamir Range (d) Karakoram Range ✓

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS ANSWER

Q.1 Describe the significance of forests.

Ans: Significance of Forests:

- i. The Northern mountain areas receive much rain. This rain water, from mountains, comes down the slopes with great speed and falls into the rivers. The trees on slopes check the speedy flow of water. They help in preventing soil erosion and reduce the velocity of water.
- ii. Pakistan has limited energy resources. The wood obtained from the forests makes up the deficiency of coal. It is used for fuel.
- iii. Forests provide different kinds of wood which are used in building and making of furniture and other things.
- iv. Sports goods are manufactured of forest wood. Pakistan exports these sports goods and earns foreign exchange.
- v. Forests make the climate of an area pleasant. They reduce the intensity of temperature.
- vi. Forests are also a source of rain. They increase the quantity of water vapours in the air that cause rainfall.
- vii. The roots of the trees keep the soil intact. They control the erosion of soil. They hold soil by preventing rain from washing and taking the fertile layer of soil away. Hence, the fertility of soil is maintained.
- viii. If there are no forests, rivers wash away with them a huge quantity of sand and soil. They may fill the dams and artificial lakes. As a result the storage capacity of water in the dams and artificial lakes is decreased and less quantity of water is available for agriculture and industry.
- ix. Trees are very useful in water-logged and salinity affected areas. The roots of the trees absorb water from the soil. They decrease the underground level of water. As a result, water level goes down.
- x. Herbs are found in forests. They are used in the preparation of medicines.
- xi. Forests promote tourism. There are many places in the north and north-western mountain areas of Pakistan which are worth-seeing and tourist resort places.

- xiv. Forests play a key role in the economy of Pakistan.
- xv. Forests are the source of Lacquer and silk cocoon industry. They also provide us with mushrooms, honey and gum.
- xvi. Raw material of paper and card board industry is obtained from trees.
The government of Pakistan has taken many steps to increase the area of forests. Department of Forestry is trying hard in this connection. Nurseries are established in all the big cities. Plants are available from these nurseries at reasonable prices.

Q.2 What are the environmental hazards to our country? Write note on types of pollution.

Ans: Major Environmental Hazards and their Remedies Environment:

All the things and factors around us that affect us directly are called environment. It includes physical features of land, climate, soil, vegetation and other factors. Economic, political, social, religious, financial, and all other activities which he performs in a specific area are under the influence of his or her environment.

1. Salinity and Water Logging:

The excess of underground water gives rise to water logging whereas salinity is caused by lack of underground water. At present, about 20 million acres of land in Pakistan is suffering from salinity and water logging. It is not only affecting the fertility of soil and we are not getting the desired yield from the crops but environmental pollution is also increasing.

Causes of Salinity and Water Logging:

Following are the major causes of salinity and water logging:

- i. Seepage of canal water into ground
- ii. Uneven fields
- iii. Old and traditional methods of irrigation
- iv. Repetition of same crops

Measures taken by the Government to control the problems of salinity and water logging:

The Government of Pakistan has taken following measures to control the problems of salinity and water logging:

- i. By installation of tube-wells, the water table goes down. The water obtained by tube-wells brings decrease in water logging.
- ii. The banks of canals and water channels are strengthened so that water may not seep into the ground.
- iii. Introducing proper system of irrigating fields
- iv. Establishment of laboratories for water and soil testing
- v. Training and counseling of farmers

2. Deforestation:

For mild climate in a country, it is necessary that 20 to 25 per cent of its total area consists of forests. But in our country there are forests only on 5 percent of its total area. No increase has been seen in the area of forests since long. There are many reasons for shortage in forests. Some important reasons are given below:

- 1. Excessive cutting of trees.
- 2. Increase in wood timber needs due to increase in population.
- 3. Increase in salinity and water logging.
- 4. Diseases of trees.
- 5. Decrease in rain-fall.
- 6. Breaking out of fires in forests.
- 7. Environmental pollution.
- 8. Shortage in river water.

3. Desertification:

Allah Almighty has blessed Pakistan with the wealth of fertile land but the fertile land is changing into deserts. Following are some of the important reasons of this decrease:

- i. When we grow same crops on a piece of land repeatedly, it lessens its fertility. Due to it, the land becomes barren and turns into desert.
- ii. Due to excessive grazing in the fields, the vegetation is uprooted and it changes land into desert.
- iii. The use of poor methods of cultivation; cutting of trees; rapidly increasing soil erosion are also causes of desertification.

4. Environmental pollution and its Types Pollution:

Pollution is the introduction of contaminants into a natural environment that causes changes in many ways. Pure and natural environment is inevitable for proper growth of all living organisms on the earth. The increase in human population is directly proportional to the increase of human needs of life. It means the more human population; the more human needs will be there. This is creating problems like environmental pollution.

Types of Environmental Pollution:

I. Air Pollution II. Water Pollution III. Soil Pollution IV. Noise Pollution

I. Air Pollution:

Pure air is essential for all the creatures and vegetations. But with every passing day, it is becoming harder and harder to get pure air. Some important causes of air pollution are given below:

(a) Smoke:

It includes the smoke rising from the factories, houses, vehicles, brick kilns, fire and cigarettes.

(b) Harmful Gases:

These include chemical fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides sprayed at home and such gases coming out of factories and vehicles are injurious to health.

(c) Dust:

It includes winds, cyclones and small dust particles that are blown into the air.

Effects of Air Pollution:

The temperature of the earth is increasing. It is also feared that such climatic changes may occur as can have serious harmful effects on human beings, animals and crops.

II. Water Pollution:

Like air, water is also an essential element for life. Although three fourth of our earth is covered with water, yet according to a research, only 3 percent of it is drinkable. Day by day, water is becoming polluted. Some important causes of this pollution are as under:

1. The polluted water of houses and industries is released into rivers and canals. It has biocidal effect on crops as well as aquatic life.
2. The polluted water of the houses, through sewerage system, seeps into the ground and pollutes the underground water.
3. The drainage water is released into rivers and canals. It pollutes the water.
4. When pesticides are sprayed on crops, they are absorbed into the ground. This also makes the underground water polluted.
5. Various kinds of chemical fertilizers are used for agricultural purposes. They are absorbed into the ground to make underground water polluted.

Effects of Water Pollution:

Water pollution is increasing the diseases in the open areas. The number of patients is increasing day by day because people are suffering from the diseases caused by water pollution such as cholera, hepatitis, typhoid, skin diseases, eye diseases and many other diseases. Water pollution is not only harmful to human beings but also to the aquatic life. It may affect the income of the people associated with fishing.

III. Soil Pollution:

Major causes of this pollution are as under:

1. Releasing used water of houses and factories.
2. Spraying pesticides on crops and using chemical fertilizers.
3. Natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods etc.
4. Salinity and water logging.
5. Heaps of domestic and industrial wastage.

Effects of Soil Pollution: Soil pollution may pose a serious threat to the food production. The world may suffer for the shortage of food. Fast increasing soil pollution is much harmful to the crops, forests and wildlife.

IV. Noise Pollution:

Un-necessary and unwanted sound is called noise. The noise produced by buses, wagons, cars, rikshaws, aircrafts, drums, hawkers, loud-speakers, different types of horns, machines and other types of noise.

Effects of Noise Pollution:

Noise affects our faculties of hearing, thinking and working. Noise pollution has negative effects on human health. It may cause high blood pressure, anxiety, rashness and headache etc.

Q.3 Explain in how many temperature regions Pakistan is divided?

Ans: Regions of Pakistan with Reference to Temperature:

Pakistan is divided into four regions with reference to different land features.

i. The North and North-Western Mountainous region:

The winters are extremely cold in the north and northern-west areas of Pakistan. The temperature falls below the freezing-point. For example, the average temperature of Skardu in the month of January is below freezing-point. In most of the areas, it snows heavily and it is extremely cold. However, the summers are pleasant.

ii. The Upper Indus Plain:

The Upper Indus valley has a specific land climate. The plain areas are too hot during the summer. Heat-waves appear during day-time in the months of May, June and July. Occasionally it rains along with winds. June is the hottest month. Sometimes, the temperature exceeds 50°C. However, during the winters, the temperature decreases and the weather becomes pleasant.

iii. The Coastal Area of Lower Indus Valley:

In the coastal areas of Pakistan, land breezes and sea breezes decrease the intensity of heat. Due to this factor, the summers in these areas are not extreme. The average temperature is about 32°C. These areas experience rare cold weather.

iv. The Plateau of Balochistan:

During winters, this region is extremely cold. However, during summers, the temperature is much higher as compared to that of northern hilly areas. The Plateau of Balochistan has the areas like Sibbi where the temperature in summer rises to an unbearable degree. Sometimes, when the winds coming from north reach Balochistan, they cause extremely cold weather.

Q.4 Indicate the hurdles in protecting water, soil, vegetation and wildlife.

Ans: Hurdles in protecting water, Soil, Vegetation and Wildlife:

i. Water:

Underground water resources are decreasing due to unnecessary use of water. It may cause problems like unavailability of water in future. Traditional and old methods of irrigation and farming are wasting water. Farmers should be trained as how to use water. New water reservoirs (dams etc.) are not constructed. It is causing massive water shortage and water wastage. While irrigating fields, a huge amount of water is wasted because canals and water channels are not cemented. We have no proper system of water storage. As a result, a huge quantity of water goes unused and finally falls into the sea.

ii. Soil:

The population of our country is increasing rapidly, whereas cultivated area is decreasing. Salinity and water logging are affecting our soil very badly. Old and traditional methods of farming are used. It is not possible to increase the average yield of crops by using these methods. The fertility of soil decreases because same crops are grown repeatedly. Industrial and domestic wastage is affecting our soil.

iii. Vegetations:

Unnecessary cutting of trees is resulting in decrease of forests. Lack of rain-fall is causing problems in growing forests. Increasing saline and water logging are decreasing the area of forests. Diseases of trees are also a cause of forests destruction. Environmental pollution is affecting the forests badly.

iv. Wildlife:

Illegal hunting of wild animals and birds may cause decline in the population of wildlife. Rapidly depleting water resources are affecting wildlife. Cutting down forests is also affecting wildlife. Rapid growth in human population is also having negative effects on wildlife. The number of domestic animals is increasing. It is causing decrease in pastures. So the wildlife is affected.

Q.5 Write a short note on the Rain-fall Condition in Pakistan.

Ans: Rain-fall Condition in Pakistan:

i. Monsoon Rains in Summer:

An average of 50 inches rain is experienced annually in Murree, Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Jhelum and Sialkot between the months of July and September because of monsoon winds of Summer. Towards south, it decreases gradually. Southern plain areas include the areas of South Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan receive less than 10 inches of rain annually. Due to it, deserts are found in these areas. It does not rain on Baluchistan Plateau and north-west mountains during summer. Due to it, these are dry mountain ranges.

ii. Winter Rain:

It rains in the northern plains during winter because of western winds. But it is too less to meet our needs. Because of low rain-fall in southern areas, farmers and other people have to face a lot of problems. To meet the requirements of water, it is utmost necessary to construct dams and canals so that agriculture may be developed.

Q.6 Elaborate how does climate affect the human life?

Ans: The Effects of Climate on Human Life:

Climate affects the human life deeply. All the human activities are affected by the climate. All the economic, social, cultural, political and commercial activities, mostly of the people living in any country, depend mostly to a great extent upon the climate.

Effects of Climate in Plain Areas:

There is intensity in climate of the plain areas of Pakistan. It means that summers are hot and winters are cold. This type of climate is very useful for different kinds of crops, vegetables and fruits. Plain areas are made up by the soil that the rivers bring along with them. That's why they are very fertile. These are densely populated areas.

Source of Income:

The income of the people living in plain areas depends upon agriculture and the industry associated with agriculture. The economic condition of the inhabitants is comparatively better. They enjoy better economic circumstances. The scarcity of rain in plain areas is made up with irrigation system by the water of rivers and underground water. The area has the maximum of population. These areas have better facilities of transportation and communication. People enjoy better facilities.

Q.7 Describe the climate effects on Northern and North-Western areas of Pakistan.

Ans: Climate Effects:

The northern and north-western areas of Pakistan are surrounded by mountain ranges. These areas are thousands of metres higher than sea-level. The temperature is lower because of this height. In winter, the temperature of mountain areas falls below the freezing point (0°C). It snows frequently. All the activities of the people living here are limited during the winter. People store food items and other necessary commodities before the winter sets.

Source of Income:

Domestic handicrafts are of great importance. Some people shift their cattle from mountain areas to plain areas as pastures cannot be used due to snow-fall. During summer, these areas are turned into lush green pastures again. The snow begins to melt and small streams and rivulets start flowing. The people living here drive their cattle back to this area. Fanning is the major occupation of the people in summer season.

Economic Activities:

Fruits of various types are produced here. Because of it, economic and commercial activities are revived. Mountain areas are relatively less populated.

Reserves of minerals:

Reserves of minerals are also found in these areas. The people of this area are hardworking and sturdy. Tourism prospers due to picturesque scenes and pleasant climate of these areas.

GUESS PAPER & MODEL PAPER # 4 BASED ON CHAPTER # 4 (Reduced Syllabus) HISTORY OF PAKISTAN (PART-I)

CHAPTER 4: HISTORY OF PAKISTAN (Part 1)

TOPICS: Early problems of Pakistan, Qaid-e-Azam, role as first governor general of Pakistan, Pakistan objective resolution 1949, Muslim family laws ordinance 1961, Indo-Pak war 1965, events of war, naval war, ceasefire, effects of war, unity and solidarity among Pakistani people. Economic development: the second five years plan (1960-65), the third five years plan (1965-70). Separation of East Pakistan and emergence of Bangladesh, causes of separation of East Pakistan.

Long questions: Q5, Q6, Q8, Q10-Q11

NOTE:

➤ All MCQs of all chapters given in exercise are included in syllabus.

SECTION-A

Time: 15 Minutes

Marks: 10

Note: Section-A is compulsory. All parts of this section are to be answered on the question paper itself. It should be completed in the first 15 minutes and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.

- Q1. Encircle the correct option i.e. A / B / C / D. All parts carry equal marks.**
- The Objectives Resolution was passed in:
(a) 1930 (b) 1940 (c) 1946 (d) 1949
 - What percentage was the population of East Pakistan of the total population of Pakistan?
(a) 54 (b) 56 (c) 58 (d) 60
 - Six Points Formula was presented by:
(a) Mujeeb-ur-Rehman (b) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
(c) Bhashani (d) Yahya Khan
 - The East Pakistan emerged as an independent state on the map of the world in:
(a) 1969 (b) 1970 (c) 1971 (d) 1972
 - General Muhammad Yahya Khan, the President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan announced a Legal Framework Order (LFO) to hold General Elections in 1970. According to LFO, the number of National Assembly seats was:
(a) 310 (b) 313 (c) 316 (d) 420
 - Which language was declared the national language after the establishment of Pakistan?
(a) Bengali (b) Punjabi (c) English (d) Urdu
 - Which party won the majority seats in West Pakistan in the General Elections of 1970?
(a) NAP (b) Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Islam (Hazarvi Group)
(c) Pakistan Peoples Party (d) Awami League
 - General Muhammad Yahya Khan took over the Government on:
(a) March 1969 (b) April 1970
(c) December 1971 (d) June 1972
 - The duration of 2nd Five Year Plan is:
(a) 1960-1965 (b) 1965-1970

- x. President General Muhammad Ayub Khan introduced Land Reforms in
 (a) 1958 (b) 1959 (c) 1960 (d) 1965

PAKISTAN STUDIES SSC-I

Time allowed: 2:15 Hours

Total Marks: 40

NOTE:- Answer any 08 parts from Section-B and attempt any 02 questions from Section-C on the separately provided answer sheet. The supplementary answer sheet i.e. Sheet-B if required. Write your answers neatly and legibly.

SECTION - B (Marks 24)

- Q2. Attempt any EIGHT parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 3 to 4 lines.
 (8 × 3 = 24)

- What were the targets of 2nd Five Year Development Plan?
- What was the role of Pakistan Navy in the war of 1965?
- Write any five points of Muslim Family Laws Ordinance.
- Describe two causes of the war 1965.
- Which areas of Muslim majority, India got as a result of unjust division by Radcliffe?
- What do you mean by Economic Development?
- Mention five targets of 3rd Five Year Development Plan.
- Who moved the Objective Resolution and when?
- After partition, which states were occupied by Indian Armed Forces?
- Write the names of the navy fronts of 1965.
- Write some administrative problems Pakistan faced after independence?

SECTION - C (Marks 16)

Note: Attempt any TWO questions. All questions carry equal marks. (2 × 8 = 16)

- Describe early problems of Pakistan.
- Elaborate important points of Objectives Resolution.
- Describe the causes of the separation of East Pakistan.

SOLUTION OF GUESS PAPER & MODEL PAPER # 1

(Reduced Syllabus)

SECTION - A (MCQs)

i. d	ii. b	iii. a	iv. c	v. b
vi. d	vii. c	viii. a	ix. c	x. b

SECTION - B (Marks 24)

- Q. 2 Attempt any EIGHT parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 3 to 4 lines.
 (8 × 3 = 24)

- What were the targets of 2nd Five Year Development Plan?

Ans: The Second Five Year Plan (1960-65):

With the termination of the First Plan period (1955-60), the Second Five Year Plan was prepared.

Following were the main objectives and targets of this Plan.

- To attain an increase in national income by 24 per cent.
- To achieve an increase of about 10 per cent in per capita income.
- To provide the opportunities of employment to 2.5 million people.
- To get an increase of 14 per cent in agricultural output.

Unit #04

History of Pakistan (Part-I)

Guess Papers

6. To increase the industrial production of Cottage and small scale industries upto 25 per cent
7. To increase exports at the rate of 3 per cent annual increase.

ii. What was the role of Pakistan Navy in the war of 1965?

Ans: Role of Pakistan Navy in the war of 1965:

Pakistan navy remained fully alert during this war. Our Navy destroyed famous Indian Naval Base Dwarka, on the coast of Kathiawar and did a heroic achievement When India launch a sudden attack on a unit of Pakistan Navy, an Indian ship was sunk by Pakistan Navy in this fight while other ships retreated.

iii. Write any five points of Muslim Family Laws Ordinance.

Ans: Muslim Family Laws Ordinance 1961:

The then President Ayub Khan promulgated Muslim Family Laws Ordinance 1961. According to this Ordinance:

1. All Muslim marriages were to be compulsorily registered in Union Councils.
2. Unwanted polygamy was abolished; consent of the current wife and permission by Chairman, Union Council was made mandatory for a second marriage.
3. The minimum age limit for marriage was fixed; 18 years for boy and 16 years for girl.
4. In case of divorce etc a period of 90 days was fixed as Iddat Period.
5. Orphaned grand-children may receive share from the property of their grandparents.
6. The increasing population of Pakistan shall be controlled through Family Planning.

A group of religious scholars opposed this Ordinance. They declared that the Ordinance was against the teachings of Islam but with the passage of time, the majority of the people accepted it.

iv. Describe two causes of the war 1965.

Ans: Two causes of the war 1965:

1. Pakistan was established against the wishes of Hindus, so they never accepted Pakistan from the bottom of their hearts. Wonderful progress and stability of Pakistan constituted a major concern for them. So, they started launching aggressive actions against Pakistan.
2. The Kashmir conflict is the real cause of War 1965. India occupied Kashmir against the will of the Kashmiri people. Kashmiri people are in favour of accession to Pakistan, but India has always avoided holding the promised plebiscite in Kashmir in accordance with the resolution passed by the Security Council. As a punishment of supporting Kashmiri people morally and raising Kashmir issue all over the world, India imposed war on Pakistan in 1965. Pakistan extended moral support to the people of Kashmir and raised the Kashmir issue all over the world not like which India did.

v. Which areas of Muslim majority, India got as a result of unjust division by Radcliffe?

Ans: Radcliffe unjustly deprived Pakistan of some important areas. Three of the Tehsils of Gurdaspur District i.e Gurdaspur, Pathankot and Bataia: Zira, the Tehsil of Ferozepur and some other areas comprised of an overwhelming majority of population of the Muslims were handed over to India.

vi. What do-you mean by Economic Development?

Ans: Economic Development:

The growth of an economy from backward to advanced economy is known as Economic Development. It is a process through which such changes are introduced in economy by adopting and utilizing modern, advanced, capital and human resources as increase the income of the country. The living standard of the people rises. The masses enjoy better opportunities of education, health, employment and recreation.

vii. Mention five targets of 3rd Five Year Development Plan.

Ans: Third Five Year Development Plan (1965-70):

The main objectives and targets of The Third Five Year Plan were as under:

1. To enhance the pace of national development and to increase the gross domestic product (GDP) as much as 37%.
2. To increase per capita income at the rate of 20%.
3. To provide employments to 5.5 million people.
4. To accelerate the pace of agricultural growth and to increase it at the rate of 5% annually.
5. To increase the industrial growth at the rate of 13% annually.
6. To prefer to the establishment of basic industries.

8. To make efforts to improve the basic facilities and to provide social security.

viii. Who moved the Objective Resolution and when?

Ans: On March 12, 1949, the Constituent Assembly adopted a resolution moved by Liaquat Ali Khan, the first

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Unit #04

History of Pakistan (Part-I)

Guess Papers

Kashmir. Indian Armed Forces occupied these states through military action.

x. Write the names of the navy fronts of 1965.

Ans: The war of 1965 was fought on four fronts

1. Lahore
2. Kasur
3. Sialkot
4. Rajasthan

xi. Write some administrative problems Pakistan faced after independence?

Ans: The Non-Muslim Government officials previously working in the areas of Pakistan shifted to India in a large number. The offices were vacated. There was an acute shortage of the items of furniture, stationery and type-writers. Most of the offices started their function in open air.

SECTION - C (Marks 16)

Note: Attempt any TWO questions. All questions carry equal marks.

(2 × 8 = 16)

Q.3 Describe early problems of Pakistan.

Ans: Early Problems of Pakistan:

i. Unjust Division of Radcliffe:

According to the plan of June 3rd, 1947, it was decided that the Punjab and Bengal will be divided into Muslim and Non-Muslim majority areas. Muslim majority areas would become part of Pakistan whereas the remaining areas would be included in India. It was agreed that a boundary commission should be constituted and its arbitration should be abided by the parties. Sir Radcliffe, an English law expert, was assigned this responsibility. Sir Radcliffe, influenced and manipulated by Lord Mountbatten, made unjust and unfair partition. Conspiringly, some obvious Muslim majority areas were included in India. The agreed map according to the population and the line drawn on it was altered. Radcliffe unjustly deprived Pakistan of some important areas. Three of the Tehsils of Gurdaspur District i.e. Gurdaspur, Pathankot and Batala; Zira, the Tehsil of Ferozepur and some other areas comprised of an overwhelming majority of population of the Muslims were handed over to India. India was granted access to the state of Jammu and Kashmir through inclusion of Gurdaspur in India. Sir Radcliffe not only deprived the Muslims of their areas and rights but also created the problem of Kashmir issue, he planted a seed of enmity between the two nations that is still a bone of contention between the two countries.

ii. Rehabilitation of Refugees:

After the establishment of Pakistan, the Muslims living in India decided to come into their new homeland as they found their lives unsafe there. Millions of families journeyed towards Pakistan leaving all of their belongings in India. These homeless, ruined, miserable and distressed Muslims were accommodated temporarily in refugee camps. The Government of Pakistan made an accelerated planning to provide them with food, homes, medicines and other necessities. The local people welcomed their Muslim brothers with open arms. With the joint efforts of the Government and the people of Pakistan, the requirements of the refugees were met. They were in such a large number that there was no capacity to accommodate them. People settled wherever they got some space of shelter. Rehabilitation of the refugees was a great challenge. The world has not seen such a large scale of migration anywhere else.

iii. Administrative Problems:

The Non-Muslim Government officials previously working in the areas of Pakistan shifted to India in a large number. The offices were vacated. There was an acute shortage of the items of furniture, stationery and typewriters. Most of the offices started their function in open air. While going to India, the Hindus destroyed official record. It caused enormous difficulties in office work.

iv. Distribution of Assets:

withheld agreed share of Pakistan's assets. At the time of partition, Rupees four hundred billion were deposited in "Reserve Bank" of the United India. This amount was to be divided between both the countries. The proportional share of Pakistan was Rs 750 million. India was not prepared to give Pakistan her due share. Forced by the continuous demands made by Pakistan and to maintain her creditability at international level, India issued an amount of Rs 700 million. The remaining amount of Rs. 50 million is still to be paid by India. A meeting between the representatives of both the countries was held in November 1947. An agreement was made. Both the countries confirmed the agreement but it has not been implemented so far.

v. Division of Army:

After the Sub-continent was partitioned, it was also necessary to divide military assets proportionally, but justice was not done in this division too. India wanted to weaken Pakistan so that it was forced to be a part of India. Before the partition, the Commander of United India did not like armed forces be divided. He wanted to keep all the forces under a single command. The Muslim League did not agree to his stand-point and insisted on the division of military resources and assets between the two countries.

The British Government had to accept this demand. It was decided that army assets between the two countries be divided in the proportion of 64% to India and 36% to Pakistan. The ordnance factories running in the United India, not a single one was set up in the areas included in Pakistan. What to mention of shifting an ordnance factory into Pakistan, the Indian Cabinet was not willing even to shift a small part of machinery to Pakistan. After a long discussion, it was decided that Pakistan be given Rs 60 million to set up an ordnance factory of her own. Each formula developed for the distribution of general military assets was rejected by the Indian Government. This made the conditions even worse and more complex. In this way, Pakistan was deprived of its due shares.

vi. The River water Issue:

The partition of the Sub-continent affected the natural flow of the rivers. According to international law, the natural channel of the river is maintained and two or more than two countries through which a river flows can benefit its waters. No country has the right to divert the natural flow of the river to deprive some other country of water resources. A crisis arose in the Sub-continent regarding this issue. Punjab and Sindh are irrigated by the River Indus and its tributaries i.e. Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej and Beas. When Punjab was divided into two parts, rivers were also divided. Ravi, Sutlej and Beas pass through India before they enter Pakistan. India stopped the water channel coming to West Punjab in 1948. It was the step to destroy the economy of the Punjab and Sindh because rivers are a clear source of irrigation in these areas.

Another injustice was done by the boundary commission formed under the headship of Radcliffe. In spite of the fact that most of the head-works were in the areas of Muslim majority, Radcliffe handed over them to India. This conspiracy could result in agricultural and economic destruction of Pakistan. When India decided to build a dam on River Sutlej, Pakistan protested strongly against it and Pakistan informed the international community of the severity of this issue.

An agreement, brokered by the World Bank, was signed between India and Pakistan in September 1960. This agreement is known as the Indus Water Treaty. India retained rights to the three eastern rivers, namely Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. Pakistan obtained exclusive rights for the three western rivers, namely Indus, Jhelum and Chenab.

vii. Issue of States:

During the British rule, there were 635 Princely states in India. When the time of freedom approached near, the people started to think about the future of these states. In Cabinet Mission Plan, the rulers of these states were asked to participate in the constitution-making process for their future status as well as protection of their interests. The rulers were also advised to keep in mind the choice of their people and religious affiliations. The British Government announced the termination of its control over India and Indian States on 20 February, 1947. Under this announcement of decolonization, the states decided to affiliate either with Pakistan or India. No immediate step was taken by the states of Hyderabad, Junagadh, Manavadar and Jammu and Kashmir. Indian Armed Forces occupied these states through military action. It increased the feelings of distrust towards of India.

Q.4 Elaborate important points of Objectives Resolution.

Ans: Pakistan Objectives Resolution 1949:

On March 12, 1949, the Constituent Assembly adopted a resolution moved by Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan. It was called the "Objectives Resolution". This resolution occupied prime importance in the formulation of constitution. The main points of this resolution are as under:

i. Sovereignty:

The Sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Allah Almighty and the authority He has delegated to state of Pakistan, through its people for being exercised within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust.

ii. Islamic Legislation:

The constitution of Pakistan shall be formulated in the light of Quran and Sunnah and no legislation will be done repugnant to the teachings of Islam

iii. Islamic Values:

The principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice as enunciated by Islam shall be fully observed.

iv. Islamic way of Life:

The Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Quran and the Sunnah.

v. Federal Government:

The territories now included in or in accession with Pakistan and such other territories as may hereafter be included in or accede to Pakistan shall form a Federation wherein the units will be autonomous with such boundaries and limitations on their powers and authority as may be prescribed.

vi. Fundamental Rights:

There shall be guaranteed fundamental rights including equality of status, of opportunity and before law, social, economic and political justice, and freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship and association, subject to law and public morality.

vii. Development of Backward Areas:

Adequate provisions shall be made to safeguard the legitimate interests of minorities and backward and depressed classes.

viii. Protection of Minorities:

Adequate provision shall be made for the minorities to profess and practice their religions and develop their cultures.

ix. Independence of Judiciary:

The independence of the Judiciary shall be fully secured.

Importance of Objectives Resolution:

The Objectives Resolution occupies a special importance in the constitutional history of Pakistan. Through this Resolution, it was declared that the establishment of an Islamic society in the light of Quran and Sunnah was the real purpose of the country so that the purposes of creation of Pakistan were fulfilled. That's why, this Resolution is included in all the three constitutions of Pakistan (1956, 1962, 1973) as a preamble.

Q.5 Describe the causes of the separation of East Pakistan.

Ans: Causes of Separation of East Pakistan:

East Pakistan was the right wing of the federation of Pakistan. This wing separated from us in 1971 due to internal and external reasons. Thus Pakistan was cut in to two pieces. The causes of separation of East Pakistan are mentioned below:

i. Ayub Khan's Dictatorial Era:

Ten years dictatorial regime of Ayub Khan was imposed on Pakistan. "State of Emergency", imposed permanently, gave protection to the bureaucracy. They adopted such policies of oppressing people as caused the reaction of the people internally. The people of East Pakistan could not afford this situation and were forced on separation.

ii. Lack of National Leadership:

understand the problems faced by the people because they were not in constant contact with the people. It caused the separation of East Pakistan.

iii. Poor Economic Condition:

East Pakistan suffered always poor economic conditions. Before partition of India, Hindu industrialists and landlords were the cause of economic sufferings of West Bengal. Now, once again Hindus dominated the economy of East Pakistan. Despite all the efforts, it remained backward economically as compared with the other provinces of Pakistan. This created a sense of deprivation amongst the local people that led to the separation of East Pakistan.

iv. Negative Role of Hindu Teachers:

After the establishment of Pakistan, the governments failed to inculcate and create the spirit of Pakistani nationalism. On the other hand, Pakistan's opponent group succeeded in continuing their negative activities. Unfortunately, Bengali Muslims had always been backward in education than Hindus. Therefore, Hindu teachers were in majority in schools and colleges who tarnished the minds of new generation with the idea of Bengali nationalism. They prepared them to rebel against the Ideology of Pakistan. It paved the way for getting separation from West Pakistan.

v. Issue of Bengali Language:

The issue of Bengali language played a vital role in disintegrating the national unity. Urdu was declared the national language of Pakistan after Pakistan came into existence. Bengalis launched a movement in favour of Bengla but because of the extra ordinary influence of Quaid-e-Azam علی گڑھ this movement was suppressed for the time being. Bengla and Urdu were recognized as national languages in the constitution of 1956 but it could not obviate the charter of Bengalis.

vi. Provincial Prejudices:

The population of East Pakistan was 56% of the total population of Pakistan. East Pakistan was one of the five units of Pakistan but politicians of East Pakistan demanded their representation in the National Assembly according to the proportion of their population. The politicians of East Pakistan and West Pakistan stood against each other on this issue. It caused the partition of country into two parts.

vii. Territorial Politics of the Politicians:

In 1954, Muslim League lost Elections in East Pakistan. The arena of politics went into the hands of Suhrawardy, Bhashani and Fazi-ul-Haq who in order to snatch power from each other started supporting Hindu members of the Assembly. They used negative tactics to combine people with them. Thus, these politicians practiced the policy of make and break to get the chair of power.

viii. Conspiracies of Big Powers:

India signed a 20-Year Treaty with Russia. This Treaty combines the interests of India and Russia in South East Asia. India got equipments as well as technical support from Russia according to her wishes to launch some operation. America was also involved in these conspiracies. It was proved because when Israel supplied American manufactured armaments to India, America did not object to it. But as soon as Saudi Arabia and Yemen expressed their wish to provide Pakistan with armament, America stopped them to do so. Anyway, the separation of East Pakistan was the secret agreement of big powers.

ix. Six Points Formula of Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman:

Six-Points Formula of Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman proved fatal and last labour in the separation of the East Pakistan. He wanted that provinces should be made separate states and semi-federation state should also be established. Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman said to the economically down trodden people, "Unless the slavery of West Pakistan comes to an end, you cannot prosper." He succeeded in his self made drama of the independence.

x. Bhutto - Mujeeb-ur-Rehman Differences:

Bhutto - Mujeeb-ur-Rehman differences escalated the issue of separation. Dialogues were held to remove the differences but all in vain. Mr. Bhutto boycotted the session of National Assembly to be held on 3 March, 1971 at Dhaka. It increased distances between East and West Pakistan. It caused separation.

xi. Success of Regional parties:

No big political party could win Elections in both of the provinces. Awami League won 153 seats out of 160 in East Pakistan and National Awami Party won 13 seats out of 130 in West Pakistan.

Unit #04

History of Pakistan (Part-I)

Guess Papers

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. No party deserved to be called national party that power was transferred to it. Awami League had won a clear majority but could not get power. This resulted into the separation.

xii. Military Action:

Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman announced revolt on 23rd March, 1971. Even the flags of Bangladesh were hoisted and people belonging to West Pakistan and Bihari people were massacred. Keeping in view the circumstances, it was decided to launch a military action. Major General Yaqub Ali Khan refused the military action and resigned. General Tikka Khan was appointed Governor East Pakistan. The action of Tikka Khan created further reaction against West Pakistan and Central Government further lost public support.

xiii. Hijacking of Ganga Aeroplane:

India hijacked its ganga aeroplane and sent it to Lahore. It put all the responsibility of this hijacking on Pakistan. Afterwards, India, pretending the hijacking, disconnected aerial communication with Pakistan. It was nothing but a conspiracy prepared for the separation of East Pakistan. After the aerial communication ended, the sending of armaments to East Pakistan stopped which made it impossible to launch military action on time.

xiv. India's Military Interference:

India had a constant wish to weaken the integrity of Pakistan for one reason or the other. She pretended the safety of her borders to invade thousands of terrorists of Mukti Bahini in East Pakistan and attacked East Pakistan. The Pakistan Army had to face defeat because there was no aerial protection. Pakistani soldiers had to surrender and the country was partitioned.

ADDITIONAL MCQ'S

- i. First Constituent Assembly consisted of _____ members.
 (a) 66 (b) 67 (c) 68 (d) 69 ✓
- ii. Indus water treaty was made in:
 (a) 1969 ✓ (b) 1970 (c) 1971 (d) 1972
- iii. Liaquat Ali Khan joined the All India Muslim League in _____.
 (a) 1920 (b) 1921 (c) 1922 (d) 1923 ✓
- iv. India and Pakistan have fought _____ wars.
 (a) Three ✓ (b) Four (c) Five (d) Six
- v. There are _____ articles in constitution of 1956.
 (a) 232 (b) 233 (c) 234 ✓ (d) 334
- vi. When was the 1st constitution of Pakistan enforced?
 (a) 12th April 1973 (b) 23rd August 1973
 (c) 14th August 1973 (d) 23rd March 1956 ✓
- vii. General Ayub Khan abrogated the constitution of 1956 in:
 (a) 1954 (b) 1955 (c) 1957 (d) 1958 ✓
- viii. The constitution of 1962 was consisted of _____ articles.
 (a) 175 (b) 250 ✓ (c) 280 (d) 350
- ix. Ayub Khan set up a commission for land reform in _____.
 (a) 1956 (b) 1957 (c) 1958 (d) 1959 ✓
- x. The second constitution of Pakistan was enforced on:
 (a) 7th October 1958 (b) 23rd March 1961
 (c) 8th June 1962 ✓ (d) 8th June, 1963
- xi. Bangladesh was established in:
 (a) 1965 (b) 1970 (c) 1971 ✓ (d) 1975
- xii. Liaquat Ali Khan joined Pakistan Muslim League in:
 (a) 1916 (b) 1923 ✓ (c) 1930 (d) 1945

Unit #04

History of Pakistan (Part-I)

Guess Papers

- xiv. Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan was born at _____, a town in the East Punjab, in 1896.
 (a) Kamal ✓ (b) Sibi (c) Kohat (d) Batala
- xv. Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated on _____, while addressing a public meeting at Rawalpindi.
 (a) 12th October 1945 (b) 14th October 1950
 (c) 16th October 1951 ✓ (d) 28th October 1955
- xvi. Liaquat-Nehru pact was signed in _____.
 (a) 1945 (b) 1950 ✓ (c) 1956 (d) 1965
- xvii. The British Government announced the termination of its control over India and Indian States on _____.
 (a) 20th February 1947 ✓ (b) 23rd March 1947
 (c) 14th April 1947 (d) 28th May 1947
- xviii. Constitution of 1956 remained implemented for:
 (a) 2 years 7 months ✓ (b) 2 years 10 months
 (c) 3 years 5 months (d) 3 years 8 months
- xix. _____ cabinets were formed by two Governor Generals from 1953 to 1958.
 (a) five (b) Six ✓ (c) seven (d) eight
- xx. General Muhammad Ayub Khan deposed Iskander Mirza in _____.
 (a) March 1955 (b) August 1956
 (c) October 1958 ✓ (d) November 1971

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS ANSWER

Q.1 Narrate events of the Indo- Pak War 1965.

Ans: Events of the Indo - Pak War 1965:

When war broke out, the President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan declared a state of emergency on radio. Addressing to the nation, he said, "The people of Pakistan shall not feel comfortable until the mounds of the Indian's cannons are made quiet permanently. Indian rulers don't know which brave nation they have challenged. Our chivalrous soldiers are advancing to defeat the enemy. The Armed Forces of Pakistan shall Counterblast enemy." He encouraged the nation and said, "Advance manfully and attack the enemy fiercely. May Allah Almighty support and protect you". Events of the war are narrated briefly in the following lines:

Lahore:

India launched three sided attack (from Wagha, Burki and Kasur) on Lahore with the dawn on 6th September 1965. The daring soldiers of Pakistan not only repelled the Indian advancement, but also didn't let the enemy cross B.R.B Canal. On this very front, Major Aziz Bhatti continued resisting Indian advancement for several days. At last he was blessed with martyrdom. The Government of Pakistan awarded him with Nishan-e-Haider on his gallantry.

Kasur:

India tried to occupy Lahore from the Kasur side but this attack was instantly retaliated by the Pakistani Tigers. The next day, brave soldiers of Pakistan launched counterattack, and occupied Khem Karan, an Indian territory. Afterwards, India opened a new front of Head Sulamanki. Here, it had to meet with humiliated defeat.

Sialkot:

After having been defeated at Lahore and Kasur Sectors, India attacked Chavinda, an area in Sialkot with the help of tanks and Armoured Division. It was the biggest ground attack after the World War II. India intended to seize the key Grand Trunk Road near Sialkot and to disconnect Lahore from other cities but the brave Pakistani soldiers, facing an enemy many times bigger than their strength, performed such heroic deeds as astonished and stunned the defence experts of the world. Chavinda Sector turned into a scene of blood and fire.

Unit #04

History of Pakistan (Part-I)

Guess Papers

Rajasthan:

After facing defeat in every sector, India nervously extended the scope of the War up to Rajasthan and advanced in order to occupy Hyderabad but Pakistan Army with the collaboration of Hur Mujahideen unnerved the enemy and occupied many of the Indian posts one after another.

Air War:

Indian Pilots were outclassed by the Falcon-like Pakistani Pilots in the initial days of the War. Eagle like Pakistani pilots attained superiority over Indian pilots in the War. Pakistan Air Force inflicted serious blows to the enemy and broke the backbone of Indian Air Force by hitting their targets with pinpoint accuracy at important airfields of Pathankot, Jodhpur, Adampur, Halwara, Jam Nagar, Jammu and Sri Nagar. During these air strikes, it destroyed dozens of Indian planes. India launched many air strikes to hit the Pak Air base of Sargodha but failed in its every attempt. Squadron Leader Muhammad Mahmood Alam (M. M. Alam) set a new world record by shooting down five Indian planes at Lahore in just one battle.

Ceasefire:

With the efforts of The United Nations, a ceasefire took place on the dawn of September 23rd, 1965.

Effects of War:

- i. Pakistan - got international fame and it elevated its dignity.
- ii. Kashmir Issue was once again highlighted.
- iii. Pakistan learned that America and Europeans had two face characters.
- iv. The way China stood by Pakistan in this critical time helped Pakistan. The brethren Islamic Countries supported Pakistan in this war which made Pakistanis proud.

Unity and Solidarity among Pakistani People:

- i. This war even changed the attitude of politician and opposition leaders. They offered their unconditional and full support to Ayub Khan.
- ii. This war instilled a spirit of unity and solidarity among Pakistani people. The entire nation disregarded their internal differences and stood firmly to fight the enemy.
- iii. From a street person to a high official and from a labour worker to a businessman, every single person cooperated with Government and contributed in Defense Fund generously.
- iv. The people donated blood for their brothers who were fighting against the enemy. They also offered their services to Pakistan Army at every front.
- v. Pakistani artists, through their art, encouraged their soldiers. In short, the entire nation faced the enemy courageously and stood victorious in the war.

Q.2 Explain the role of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ as first Governor General of Pakistan.

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam's رحمۃ اللہ علیہ Role as First Governor General of Pakistan:

- i. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ worked as Governor General of Pakistan for 13 months. He died on 11th September 1948. During this short period, he used his penetrating insight and leadership abilities, and resolved important national issues that helped Pakistan stand on its feet.
- ii. The lofty personality of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ solved the problems created after the birth of Pakistan in an excellent way. Congress tried to create every type of problems for Pakistan including unequal division of assets, the problem of rehabilitation of refugees and inhuman treatment they received from the Hindus and the Sikhs, and non communication of administrative records on time.
- iii. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ well judged the seriousness of the circumstances and made Karachi the capital of Pakistan promptly.
- iv. Advised government officials to do their duty with honesty and faithfulness.
- v. He arranged to operate special trains to shift officers from India to Pakistan.
- vi. He made an agreement with an Air Company which made the shifting of government officials possible.
- vii. He constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Chaudhary Muhammad Ali to improve the administrative structure.

Unit #04

History of Pakistan (Part-I)

Guess Papers

- xi. Ordnance factory was also set up in the short period of Quaid-e-Azam's رحمۃ اللہ علیہ Governor Generalship.
- xii. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ not only paid much attention towards internal affairs but also left no stone unturned to formulate foreign policy. He established good relations with neighbouring as well as other major countries which was included in the fundamental objectives of our foreign policy.
- xiii. Pakistan got the membership of the United Nations. It was due to the statesmanship of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ.
- xiv. After the establishment of Pakistan, our country was facing many challenges. It was necessary to achieve success in the field of education. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ paid special attention towards this issue. He conducted first Educational Conference in 1947. He was of the view that the objective of education was the moral development of the people. He wished that every citizen of Pakistan should serve the nation selflessly. He declared the education of science and technology compulsory for the young students.
- xv. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ served Pakistan till he breathed his last. Despite his broken health, he would study important files.
- xvi. Although the incurable and fatal disease of tuberculosis had weakened him physically, yet his determination to serve Pakistan was not weakened. He did not let his disease come in the way of his duties. It would not be exaggeration to say that Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ served Pakistan at the cost of his life.

Q.3 Give a brief account of the causes of the Indo-Pak War 1965.

Ans: Indo-Pak War 1965:

India committed an open aggression against Pakistan to materialize its expansionist intentions and attacked Pakistan on the night of 6 September. Although Pakistan had far less military and economic resources as compared to those of India, yet the Armed Forces of Pakistan, filled with the spirit of Jihad, forced an enemy many times bigger than it to face a humiliated defeat. A brief account of the causes of the September 1965 war lasted for 17 days is given below:

- i. India, intoxicated with power, started war against China in 1962 and was defeated badly. Afterwards, to remove this stigma, India tried to occupy the disputed territory of Rann of Kutch but had to face a total defeat. Thus, to restore its lost dignity, India started war against Pakistan.
- ii. General Elections were to be held in India. Congress wanted to win these elections. It decided to conquer Pakistan to get votes from the voters.

Q.4 Briefly describe estimated expenditure and achievement of 2nd Five Year Development Plan.

Ans: Estimated Expenditure for the plan:

It was estimated that Rs. 23 billion were needed to achieve the objectives and targets of the Second Five Year Plan. It was estimated that Rs. 12.4 billion would be spent on public sector, Rs. 3.8 billion on semi public sector and Rs. 6.8 billion on private sector.

Economic Growth:

Under this Plan, the pace of economic growth of the country remained quite satisfactory. In some sectors, higher growth rate was witnessed as compared to the estimated rate.

Achievements:

The points given below attract our attention when we analyze this Plan.

- (i) National Gross Income exceeded even beyond 30%.
- (ii) Exports were increased at the rate of 7% per annum.
- (iii) In industrial sector, more than 40% growth was recorded.
- (iv) In agriculture sector, more than 15% growth was recorded.

Importance of the Plan:

The Second Five Year Plan occupies a special importance in the economic planning of the country because while preparing this Plan, the drawbacks of the First Five Year Plan were taken into account.

Unit #04

History of Pakistan (Part-I)

Guess Papers

Q.5 Briefly describe achievements and status of 3rd Five Year Plan.

Ans: Achievements of the plan:

The above stated objectives and particulars show that the 3rd Five Year Plan had a lot of merits, when we analyze its growth, its synopsis is as under:

- (i) An increase of 9.5% was expected in exports but only 7% increase could be possible.
- (ii) The pace of growth in agriculture remained lower than the expected pace the target fixed was 4.5%.
- (iii) In industrial sector, the target fixed was 13% but only 9% increase could be made possible.

Failure of the plan:

The Third Five Years Plan could not succeed fully. In most of the factors, it could not reach its pre-fixed targets.

Reason of Failure:

In fact, the 3 Five Year Plan was surrounded / enveloped by unfavorable circumstances from the very beginning.

Severe Drought:

A severe drought was experienced during the first two years. It affected crops badly.

Indo Pak War 1965:

Defence expenditures increased because of Indo Pak War 1965. It caused reduction in the proposed resources for development expenditure.

Decrease in foreign aid:

A decrease of 27% was also noted in foreign aid. Agricultural output decreased too.

Internal Affairs:

State of internal affairs was over ruled by insurgency and chaos. It had a negative effect on industrial production. In short, this Plan could not find favourable circumstances needed for this programme of economic growth.

The rate of growth (%) in Industrial and agricultural sector 1958-69

Year	Large Scale Industries	Small Scale Industries	Agriculture
1958-59	5.6	2.3	4.0
1960-61	20.3	2.9	-0.2
1961-62	19.9	2.9	6.2
1962-63	15.7	2.9	5.2
1963-64	15.5	2.9	2.5
1964-65	13.0	2.9	5.2
1965-66	10.8	2.9	0.5
1966-67	6.7	2.9	5.5
1967-68	7.6	2.9	11.7
1968-69	10.6	2.9	4.5

Source: Economic Survey of Pakistan 1984-85

This table shows that during this period large scale industries flourished while the rate of growth of small scale industries remained either stagnant or below the desired growth. The agriculture sector continued to suffer fluctuations continuously.

Q.6 Describe Separation of East Pakistan and Emergence of Bangladesh.

Ans: Separation of East Pakistan:

Sheikh Mujeebur Rahman mounted pressure to establish his government while Pakistan Peoples' Party opposed it strongly. General Muhammad Yahya Khan's wish to cling to the government further worsened the situation.

Non-Cooperation Movement:

In the meantime, Sheikh Mujeebur Rahman launched the Non-Cooperation Movement in the state

Appointed General Tikka Khan:

General Tikka Khan was appointed Governor East Pakistan to control the situation but The situation continued to deteriorate everyday. In the meantime, Sheikh Mujeebur Rahman established a parallel government with the unlawful help of India.

Flag Hoisting:

On 23 March, 1974 Sheikh Mujeebur Rahman hoisted the flag of independent Bangladesh at his residence. Sheikh Mujeebur Rahman was arrested. This further worsened the situation. Civil war reached its peak.

Mukti Bahni:

India was fully supporting Awami League and sending its miscreants to East Pakistan who combined with the workers of Mukti Bahni killed Pakistani soldiers and ordinary citizens. Thousands of citizens, of East Pakistan migrated towards India. The Indian Government pretended to support these migrants and attacked East Pakistan.

Separation of East Pakistan:

No instant and effective operation could be done in East Pakistan because of vast distance of land as well as disconnected air communication and non cooperation of the local people. Consequently our army had to surrender. Eventually India succeeded in achieving her objectives and East Pakistan appeared on the map of the world with the name of Bangladesh on 16th December, 1971.

GUESS PAPER & MODEL PAPER # 5 (Based on Whole Reduced Syllabus)

SECTION-A

Time: 15 Minutes

Marks: 10

Note: Section-A is compulsory. All parts of this section are to be answered on the question paper itself. It should be completed in the first 15 minutes and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.

Q1. Encircle the correct option i.e. A / B / C / D. All parts carry equal marks.

i. When did the Hindi Urdu Controversy start?

- (A) 1861 (B) 1863 (C) 1865 (D) 1867

ii. The first pillar of Islam is

- (A) Tauheed and Prophet hood (B) Namaaz
(C) Keeping fast (D) Zakaat

iii. Who presented the Pakistan Resolution?

- (A) A.K Fazl-ul-Haque (B) Allama Iqbal
(C) Moulana Muhammad Ali Jouhar (D) Sir Agha Khan

iv. When was the fight of freedom fought?

- (A) 1855 (B) 1857 (C) 1859 (D) 1861

v. Who has Supreme authority in Islam?

- (A) Almighty Allah (B) parliament
(C) President of the state (D) People

vi. A mission of the British Government came to India in 1942 under the headship of

- (A) Sir Pethic Lawrence (B) Mr.A.V. Alexander
(C) Sir Stafford Cripps (D) Lord Wavell

vii. Who gave the Presidential Address in the Resolution of Lahore (23rd March 1940)?

- (A) Quaid-e-Azam (B) Tiger of the Bengal A.K Fazl-ul-Haque
(C) Moulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar (D) Liaquat Ali Khan

viii. Who gave the idea of a separate state for the Muslims in 1930?

- (A) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (B) Chaudhary Rehmat Ali Khan
(C) Sir Agha Khan (D) Allama Muhammad Iqbal

ix. In which century did Pakistan come into being?

- (A) Eighteenth (B) Nineteenth (C) Twentieth (D) Twenty first

x. State bank of Pakistan was Inaugurated on:

- (A) 1st July 1948 (B) 5th May 1948
(C) 14th August 1949 (D) 1st October 1949

PAKISTAN STUDIES SSC-I

Time allowed: 2:15 Hours

Total Marks: 40

NOTE:- Answer any 08 parts from Section-B and attempt any 02 questions from Section-C on the separately provided answer book. Use supplementary answer sheet i.e. Sheet-B if required. Write your answers neatly and legibly.

SECTION - B (Marks 24)

Q2. Attempt any EIGHT parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 3 to 4 lines.

- i. What is meant by "Tauheed?"
- ii. Write the translation of:
 اَللّٰهُ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ مُّقَدِّرٌ
- iii. What do you mean by the Faith in Prophethood? OR Define "Aqeeda-e-Risalat."
- iv. While presiding over the All India Muslim League session at Lahore in 1940, Quaid-e-Azam (رضي الله عنه) identified the direction for the struggle of the Muslims. Write any two points of this address.
- v. What was the reply of Quaid-e-Azam (رضي الله عنه) in Jinnah-Gandhi talks 1944?
- vi. How did the Provincial Groups formed in the Cabinet Mission Plan?
- vii. Which areas of Pakistan are situated in Sub-Tropical Continental Highland?
- viii. Describe the climate of Balochistan.
- ix. Write the types of pollution.
- x. What were the targets of 2nd Five Year Development Plan?
- xi. What was the role of Pakistan Navy in the war of 1965?

SECTION - C (Marks 16)

Note: Attempt any TWO questions. All questions carry equal marks. (2 × 8 = 16)

- Q.3 Evaluate the Islamic values that are the basis of the Ideology of Pakistan.
- Q.4 Describe the role of Quaid-e-Azam (رضي الله عنه) in the creation of Pakistan?
- Q.5 Evaluate the significance of the location of Pakistan.

SOLUTION OF GUESS PAPER & MODEL PAPER # 5 (Based on Whole Reduced Syllabus)

SECTION - A (MCQs)

i. D	ii. A	iii. A	iv. B	v. A
vi. C	vii. A	viii. D	ix. C	x. A

SECTION - B (Marks 24)

Q. 2 Attempt any EIGHT parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 3 to 4 lines. (8 × 3 = 24)

- i. What is meant by "Tauheed?"
 Ans: To believe in the Oneness of Allah and the finality of the Prophet Hood of Hazrat Muhammad (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) is the first pillar of Islam. Oneness of God (Tauheed) means that Allah is the Creator and Master of the entire universe. No one is His partner and nothing is beyond His knowledge.
- ii. Write the translation of:
 اَللّٰهُ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ مُّقَدِّرٌ

Ans: It means Allah hath power over all things.

- iii. What do you mean by the Faith in Prophethood? OR Define "Aqeeda-e-Risalat."

Ans: Belief in the Risalat (Prophethood) means believing in all the Rasools (Prophets) (رسول اللہ): In order to enter the realm of Islam, it is essential to accept the Risalat whole heartedly and not to doubt it in any way.

خاتم النبيين صلى الله عليه وسلم as the last Rasool and believing that no Rasool will come after him

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Reduced Syllabus

Guess Paper # 01

Guess Papers

address.

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam رحمہ اللہ علیہ Presidential Address:

While presiding over the All India Muslim League session at Lahore in 1940, Quaid-e-Azam رحمہ اللہ علیہ identified the direction for the struggle of the Muslims. The main points of his address are as under:

1. The Muslims are a separate nation because their customs, traditions, civilization, culture and above all religion is different from Hindus. In spite of the fact that they had been living together for centuries, both have their distinctive identification. If the Sub-continent gets freedom in the form of United India, the rights of the Muslims will not be protected.
2. The demand of the Muslims for a separate country is not unhistorical. Ireland got freedom from England; Spain and Portugal became separate states; Czechoslovakia got a separate identification as a result of the partition. The problem in India is not of an inter-communal character but manifestly of an international one, and it must be treated as such.
3. British India is a Sub-continent. It is not a country or homeland of a nation. Many nations are living here and their interests are separate from one another.

v. What was the reply of Quaid-e-Azam رحمہ اللہ علیہ in Jinnah-Gandhi talks 1944?

Ans: Reply of Quaid-e-Azam رحمہ اللہ علیہ:

Quaid-e-Azam رحمہ اللہ علیہ adjudged that the style adopted by Gandhi is nothing but cheating and hypocrisy and cunningness. He emphasized that the British must settle the issue of Pakistan before the freedom of India because Congress and Hindus could not be relied upon.

vi. How did the Provincial Groups formed in the Cabinet Mission Plan?

Ans: Cabinet Mission Plan 1946:

In 1945, Labour party came into power in Britain. Noticing the increasing political restlessness in India, the British Prime Minister, Lord Atlee sent a Cabinet Mission to India. This mission had two basic purposes:

The first purpose was to determine the Constitutional Status of India and the form of the Government. The second purpose was to bridge the gap between the Muslims and the Hindus, and try to convince the Muslims to live in the United India. But the General Elections proved that it was quite impossible.

vii. Which areas of Pakistan are situated in Sub-Tropical Continental Highland?

Ans: This climatic region of Pakistan includes northern highland (Outer as well as Central Himalayas), north-western mountain ranges (Chitral, Swat etc.), Western mountain ranges (Waziristan, Zhob and Loralai) and the mountain ranges of Balochistan (Quetta, Sarawan, Central Makran and Jhalawan).

viii. Describe the climate of Balochistan.

Ans: The climate of Balochistan Plateau is extremely hot during summers and extremely cold during winters. Some areas having high altitude receive snow-fall during winter. This is the driest area of Pakistan.

ix. Write the types of pollution.

Ans: Types of Environmental Pollution:

1. Air Pollution
2. Water Pollution
3. Soil Pollution
4. Noise Pollution

x. What were the targets of 2nd Five Year Development Plan?

Ans: The Second Five Year Plan (1960-65):

With the termination of the First Plan period (1955-60), the Second Five Year Plan was prepared

3. To provide the opportunities of employment to 2.5 million people.
4. To get an increase of 14 per cent in agricultural output.
5. To increase industrial production upto 14 per cent in large scale as well as medium scale industries.
6. To increase the industrial production of Cottage and small scale industries upto 25 per cent
7. To increase exports at the rate of 3 per cent annual increase.
- xi. What was the role of Pakistan Navy in the war of 1965?

Ans: Role of Pakistan Navy in the war of 1965:

Pakistan navy remained fully alert during this war. Our Navy destroyed famous Indian Naval Base Dwarka, on the coast of Kathiawar and did a heroic achievement When India launch a sudden attack on a unit of Pakistan Navy, an Indian ship was sunk by Pakistan Navy in this fight while other ships retreated.

SECTION - C (Marks 16)

Note: Attempt any TWO questions. All questions carry equal marks. (2 × 8 = 16)

Q.3 Evaluate the Islamic values that are the basis of the Ideology of Pakistan.

Ans: Basis of the Ideology of Pakistan:

The Muslims of the Sub-continent got a separate homeland so that they might give practical shape to the final and absolute authority of Almighty Allah. The people might implement the absolute power of Almighty Allah and such a system might be practiced as was based upon the principles of the Holy Quran and the teachings of the Holy Prophet ﷺ.

Islam is not merely the set of rituals and worships, but it is a complete code of life. It has the ability to fulfill all the demands of human life. It can fulfill all the economical, moral and political purposes of the society. Islamic system is in perfect harmony with modern demands and is completely practicable for every age.

The ideology of Pakistan is based on Islamic ideology. Islamic values such as beliefs of worships, justice, promotion of democracy, fraternity and the duties of the citizens are the basis of the ideology of Pakistan. The detail of these values is given below:

1. Beliefs and Prayers:

The Muslims of the Sub-continent put up the demand for Pakistan because they wanted to lead their lives in accordance with their beliefs. They also wanted to worship Almighty Allah without any obstruction. Belief of Islam includes belief in the oneness of God (Tauheed), the finality of the Prophet hood of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ Life here-after, Angels and the Books revealed by Almighty Allah. This set of the above mentioned beliefs is called Eemaan.

• Tauheed and the finality of the Prophet Hood of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ

To believe in the Oneness of Allah and the finality of the Prophet Hood of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ is the first pillar of Islam. Oneness of God (Tauheed) means that Allah is the Creator and Master of the entire universe. No one is His partner and nothing is beyond His knowledge.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

It means Allah hath power over all things.

Nothing is beyond His Power. Man is the deputy of Almighty Allah. Therefore, it is obligatory for Muslims to obey the commands of Almighty Allah. It is evident from the belief of the Absolute Authority of Allah, the Man, being His deputy has the authority to the extent of the power given to him by Allah, but the real power lies with Almighty Allah.

• Belief in the Risalat (Prophethood) means believing in all the Rasools (Prophets) (رسول الله). In order to enter the realm of Islam, it is essential to accept the Risalat whole heartedly and not to doubt it in any way. Believing in the Quran and the Risalat as the source of guidance and believing in Hazrat Muhammad

- **Namaaz:**

The second pillar of Islam is "Namaaz". It is obligatory to offer prayers at the fixed hours. In fact, to be steadfast in prayers is similar to be steadfast in religion and it is demonstrated every day. Such a system of submission to Almighty Allah should be maintained all over the society.

- **Fast:**

The third pillar of Islam is to keep fast. Like all other prayers, it is the best manifestation of obligation.

- **Zakat:**

The fourth pillar of Islam is "Zakaat". It is a monetary prayer. It is the means of strengthening the economic system of Islam. With the system of "Zakaat" wealth circulates instead of accumulating in a few hands. Thus it reaches to the poor class of the society.

- **Hajj:**

"Hajj" is the fifth pillar of Islam. It is an obligation only for those who are financially able to perform it. On the occasion of "Hajj", the call of **لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ** (Here I am! at your service, O Lord!) presents the unprecedented model of unity and brotherhood.

2. **Justice and Equality:**

While establishing a just society, the Muslims put an emphasis on justice. It is determined in Islamic belief that all human beings are to be given equal status without any discrimination of caste, colour, creed, language and culture. The establishment of equal law and same judiciary system for all living in the state is intended. Independent judiciary and the supremacy of law are the basic conditions for the establishment of equality and justice. Islamic System has laid stress on the elevation of justice. In his sermon on his final pilgrimage (Khutba-e-Hajja Tu-Wida), Hazrat Muhammad **ﷺ** explained this fact in the following words:

"O people, all of you have one God and all mankind is the offspring of Adam. An Arab has no superiority over a non-Arab nor a non-Arab has any superiority over an Arab; also a white has no superiority over black nor a black has any superiority over white."

3. **Promotion of Democracy:**

Consultation and deliberation are the basis of Islamic state and society. Democracy is promoted in an Islamic State and the rights of the people are protected. Every citizen enjoys equal status. People lead their lives observing and respecting the law of the land. Laws provide security to the people. All are equal in the eyes of law. No discrimination is allowed on the basis of caste, colour, creed or language. The system of the government is run for the welfare of all the people.

While addressing at Sibbi on 14th of February, 1948, Quaid-e-Azam **رحمہ اللہ علیہ** described the purpose of achievement of Pakistan in the following words: "Let us lay the foundation of our democracy on the basis of the truly Islamic principles. Our Almighty has taught us that our decisions in the affairs of the state shall be guided by discussions and consultations."

4. **Fraternity and Brotherhood:**

Fraternity and Brotherhood has special significance in an Islamic society. When Islamic government was formed in Madina, the example of Fraternity and Brotherhood set there was worth seeing. Today, the Islamic society needs the same Fraternity and Brotherhood.

Before the advent of Islam, people were not aware of this principle. They were the enemies of each other. But as the Islamic state of Madina was established the Holy Prophet **ﷺ** advised his followers to treat the orphan, widows and the poor kindly. He gave the people a code of life so that they might live peacefully and an atmosphere of brotherhood might flourish in the society. He constituted a system of "Zakaat" and charity. He declared the usury unlawful because there is no room for exploitation in Islam.

Fraternity teaches us to develop brotherly relations with one another so that neither rights of anyone are usurped nor the weak is oppressed by anyone. The Holy Prophet **ﷺ** said, Each Muslim is a brother to every other Muslim. He should not commit breach of trust. He taught to refrain from maliciousness, malignance and enviousness. Therefore, the Muslims should live united. They should help each other.

rights and duties are closely connected and both go hand in hand. The right of one person becomes the duty of the other to fulfill. Rights and duties are correlative. When a person does his duties, he deserves to enjoy rights. Duties cover both individual as well as collective aspects of man. Mutual balance between rights and

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Reduced Syllabus

Guess Paper # 01

Guess Papers

unprotected.

Q.4 Describe the role of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ in the creation of Pakistan?

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam's رحمۃ اللہ علیہ Role in the making of Pakistan:

The personality of Quaid-e-Azam changed the fate of the Muslims in South Asia. He compelled the British as well as the Hindus to partition India. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رحمۃ اللہ علیہ was born on 25th December, 1876 in Karachi. His father, Poonja Jinnah was a merchant. He got his early education at home. At the age of ten, he was sent to the Sindh's Madrassat-ul-Islam High School Karachi. After passing his matriculation, he went to London for higher education. There he joined Lincoln's Inn College (now university) to get the education of law. On his return, he started practicing law at Bombay (Mumbai) in 1896. He also began to take part in politics. He participated in the sessions of Anjuman-e-Islam Bombay (Mumbai) and Congress. In 1906, he participated in the session of the Congress to be held at Bombay (Mumbai) as a Muslim representative. On the persuasion of Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar and Syed Wazir Hasan, he joined All-India Muslim League in 1913. Afterwards, he got busy with changing the course of history of the Muslims. His intellectual politics eradicated the British Colonialism. After the Pakistan came into being, He was appointed the first Governor General of Pakistan. He died on 11 September, 1948 in Karachi and was buried there.

Services Rendered by Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ:

- i. Under Lucknow Pact, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ united both of the nations (The Hindus and the Muslims) in 1916. He got the right of separate electorates for the Muslims acknowledged and got the title of Ambassador of Peace.
- ii. He alongwith Hindu leader, Gokhale demanded new constitutional reforms in 1913. Again in 1919, his efforts for the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms are of great significance.
- iii. In 1919, Sir Sydney Rowlatt got an act passed. It was named as The Rowlatt Act. It was a black law. The administration was given unlimited powers and the civil rights were trodden upon. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ raised his voice against it. He wrote to the Viceroy Lord Chelmsford, "In my opinion, the government that passes or sanctions such a law in times of peace forfeits its claim to be called a civilized Government."
- iv. In Delhi-Muslim proposals in 1927, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ withdrew the right of separate electorate and gave an indication to co-operate with the Congress but it could not be fulfilled.
- v. He rejected Nehru Report in 1928 and presented his Fourteen Points in 1929 which determined the goal of the Muslims.
- vi. He participated in the Round Table Conferences (1930-31) and maintained the national identity of the Muslims.
- vii. He injected a new life into the dead body of Muslim League in 1935-36 and guided the freedom movement.
- viii. In 1937 congress, on account of its majority, formed ministries in 7 out of 11 provinces and tried to inflict injuries to the Muslims socially and politically. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ used his political foresight and faced the situation.

- ix. In October 1937, Quaid-e-Azam قائد اعظم was unanimously accepted as a leader in the Muslim League Session at Lucknow. After it, Quaid-e-Azam قائد اعظم toured the length and breadth of the country on emergency basis.
- x. In his address at Minto Park (Now Iqbal Park), in the session of Muslim League, he explained the Two-Nation theory that became the basis of Pakistan.
- xi. From 1940 to 1945, on one side he made many efforts for reconciliation between the Government and political parties, and on the other side, between the Muslim League and the Congress. Among them, Cripps Mission, Jinnah-Gandhi Talks and Simla Conference are worth-mentioning.
- xii. It was the fruit of his efforts that the Muslim League met with success in 1945- 46 Elections. He made all the conspiracies of the Hindus and the British unsuccessful. At last, Lord Mountbatten presented 3 June, 1947 Plan promising to establish Pakistan and Pakistan came into being on 14th August, 1947.

Q.5 Evaluate the significance of the location of Pakistan.

Ans: Location of Pakistan:

Pakistan is located between latitudes $23^{\circ} \frac{1}{2}$ and 37° N, and longitudes 61° and 77° E. India lies in the East of Pakistan, China in the North while Afghanistan in the North-West and Iran in the West. The Arabian Sea is in the South of Pakistan.

Importance of the Location of Pakistan:

So far as the location of Pakistan is concerned, it occupies specific importance not only in South-Asia but also all over the world. Pakistan is a key source to establish link between East and the West. Following points explain the importance of the location of Pakistan.

- i. In the east of Pakistan, there lies India which has the second largest population in the world after China. India is an agricultural as well as industrial country. It is a nuclear power too. We have not been on good terms with India since we got the freedom. Both the countries have fought three wars so far. Because of unfriendly conditions, the region could not make progress and development. Both Pakistan and India, for their defence, are spending a large portion of their budget on weapons of warfare. Both the countries have gone much far in the race of nuclear weapons and missiles. If war is breaks out now, there will be a complete destruction and nobody will gain anything. Kashmir is the main cause of rivalry between Pakistan and India. If India forgoes its obstinate standpoint and both the countries resolve their issues through mutual negotiations, it will bring peace and prosperity to all the people living in this region of South Asia.
- ii. Afghanistan is situated to the North-west of Pakistan. The adjoining border with Afghanistan is called the-Durand Line.
- iii. In the North-west of Pakistan, there are Central Asian Republics Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan. All these republics are landlocked. These are located away from the ocean. They own no coast. Therefore, they have to pass through Pakistan in order to access the ocean. Central Asian Republics are rich in oil and gas reserves. They are known for the products of oil and gas in the world. These republics are counted among those regions which produce high agriculture yield. Their total population is less than that of Pakistan but they are six times larger than Pakistan with respect to area. Pakistan has religious, cultural and economic relations with these Islamic States.
- iv. China is located in the north of Pakistan. It has emerged as an important economic force in the world. Shahrah-e-Resham (Karakoram Highway) connects Pakistan with China. This Highway is constructed by Pakistan and China collaborated. The two countries enjoy exceptional relations. China has stood by Pakistan in every hour of trial. Pakistan is also proud of the friendship with China. Many development projects in Pakistan are going on with the support of China. China has always supported Pakistan. Pak-China Friendship is matchless.
- v. The Arabian Sea is located in the South of Pakistan. It is the part of the Indian Ocean. Most of the trade between the East and the West is done through the route of the Indian Ocean. Thus, Pakistan has much significance because of its location on an important trade route. The adjoining Muslim countries of the Persian Gulf i.e. Iran, Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and Arab emirates are linked with Pakistan, through the Arabian Sea. The Arabian Sea has always been the centre of attention among major powers because of the importance of Persian Gulf. Karachi, Port Qasim, Pasni, Gwadar etc. are the important sea-ports of Pakistan.
- vi. Our country has established relations with many other countries through the Arabian Sea route. Among them, South-east Muslim countries (East Timor, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, etc.) are the important sea-ports of Pakistan.

GUESS PAPER & MODEL PAPER # 6

(Based on Whole Reduced Syllabus)

SECTION-A

Time: 15 Minutes

Marks: 10

Note: Section-A is compulsory. All parts of this section are to be answered on the question paper itself. It should be completed in the first 15 minutes and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.

- Q1. Encircle the correct option i.e. A / B / C / D. All parts carry equal marks.
- When did Sindh Muslim League pass a resolution in favour of partition?
(A) 1908 (B) 1918 (C) 1928 (D) 1938
 - The highest peak of Kohistan-e-Hindukush is
(A) Malika Parbat (B) Tirich Mir (C) Nanga Parbat (D) Everest
 - In the southern area of Pakistan, there is mountain range of
(A) Himalayas (B) Koh-e-Karakoram
(C) Koh-e-Kirthar (D) Koh-e-Sufaid
 - When did Quaid-e-Azam مفتی محمد علی جناح presented his famous Fourteen Points?
(A) 1909 (B) 1919 (C) 1929 (D) 1939
 - The total area of Pakistan is
(A) 696095 Square Kilometre (B) 795095 Square Kilometre
(C) 796096 Square Kilometre (D) 896096 Square Kilometre
 - To the south of Pakistan lies
(A) bay of Bengal (B) the Arabian Sea
(C) the Persian Gulf (D) Iran
 - Who presided over the session of provincial as well as Central Legislature selected on the ticket of Muslim League at Dehli on April, 1946?
(A) Liaquat Ali Khan (B) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
(C) Allama Muhammad Iqbal مولانا محمد اقبال (D) Quaid-e-Azam مفتی محمد علی جناح
 - When was the Lucknow Pact made between Muslim League and Congress?
(A) 1916 (B) 1926 (C) 1936 (D) 1946
 - The ideology of Pakistan is based on:
(A) Collective System (B) Programme
(C) Progressivism (D) Islamic Ideology
 - How many ministers from Muslim League were included in the Interim Government 1946?
(A) Two (B) Three (C) Four (D) Five

PAKISTAN STUDIES SSC-I

Time allowed: 2:15 Hours

Total Marks: 40

NOTE:- Answer any 08 parts from Section-B and attempt any 02 questions from Section-C on the separately provided answer book. Use supplementary answer sheet i.e. Sheet-B if required. Write your answers neatly and legibly.

SECTION - B (Marks 24)

- Q2. Attempt any EIGHT parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 3 to 4 lines.
(8 × 3=24)

- iv. Write the text of the Pakistan Resolution.
- v. Write the names of five ministers of Muslim League included in the Interim Government.
- vi. Write the names of the members of Cabinet Mission Plan 1946.
- vii. What are the hazards to our environment now-a-days?
- viii. What is the importance of Afghanistan and the countries of Central Asia for Pakistan?
- ix. What steps are being taken by the Government to improve forests?
- x. Write any five points of Muslim Family Laws Ordinance.
- xi. Describe two causes of the war 1965.

SECTION - C (Marks 16)

Note: Attempt any TWO questions. All questions carry equal marks. $(2 \times 8 = 16)$

- Q.3 Describe early problems of Pakistan.
- Q.4 Elaborate the Ideology of Pakistan in the light of the Pronouncements of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ.
- Q.5 Narrate the main points of the 3rd June, 1947 Plan.

SOLUTION OF GUESS PAPER & MODEL PAPER # 6 (Based on Whole Reduced Syllabus)

SECTION - A (MCQs)

i. D	ii. B	iii. C	iv. C	v. C
vi. B	vii. D	viii. A	ix. D	x. D

SECTION - B (Marks 24)

Q. 2 Attempt any EIGHT parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 3 to 4 lines.
 $(8 \times 3 = 24)$

- i. While inaugurating the State bank, what did Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ say?

Ans: "The economic system of the West has created almost insoluble problems for humanity. It has failed to do justice between man and man. We must present to the world an economic system based on true Islamic concept of equality of manhood and social justice."

- ii. What is the saying of the Holy Prophet (صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم) about brotherhood?

Ans: Fraternity teaches us to develop brotherly relations with one another so that neither rights of anyone are usurped nor the weak is oppressed by anyone. The Holy Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم Each Muslim is a brother to every other Muslim. He should not commit breach of trust. He taught to refrain from maliciousness, malignance and enviousness. Therefore, the Muslims should live united. They should help each other.

- iii. What did Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ about Nationalism?

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ was a firm advocate of Two-Nation Theory. He gave the Muslims the status of a separate nation in every respect. He said: "Muslims are a nation according to any definition of a nation, and they must have their homeland, their territory and their State."

- iv. Write the text of the Pakistan Resolution.

Ans: Pakistan Resolution 1940:

The 27 Annual Session of All India Muslim League was held at Lahore in the historical park "Iqbal Park" on 23 of March 1940. It was presided over by the Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رحمۃ اللہ علیہ. Great personalities like Moulana Zafar Ali Khan, Chaudhary Khaleeq-uz-Zaman, Qazi Muhammad Issa, Sir Abdullah Haroon, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar and Moulana Abdul Haamid Badayooni were present in this session. A large number of the Muslims from all over the Sub-continent participated in the session. A resolution named

"Lahore Resolution" was presented in the session by the Tiger of Bengal A.K. Fazl-ul-Haque. It was passed unanimously among the cheers. Thus on this historical day, the Muslims identified their destination.

v. Write the names of five ministers of Muslim League included in the Cabinet Mission.

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Reduced Syllabus

Guess Paper # 02

Guess Papers

Ans: The Commission consisted of three Ministers:

1. Sir Stafford Cripps
 2. Mr. A.V. Alexander
 3. Lord Pethic Lawrence
- Since all the members belonged to British cabinet, it was called Cabinet Mission.

vii. **What are the hazards to our environment now-a-days?**

Ans: Hazards to our Environment:

Rapidly growing population creates many problems. On one side, we are facing the problem of attainment of self sufficiency in food while on the other side, we are facing rapidly decreasing agricultural resources especially the problem of getting water shortage. Fertile lands are being turned into barren ones. Today, our environment is facing following major hazards:

- a. Salinity and water logging
- b. Deforestation
- c. Desertification
- d. Increase in environmental pollution

viii. **What is the importance of Afghanistan and the countries of Central Asia for Pakistan?**

Ans: Afghanistan is situated to the North-west of Pakistan. The adjoining border with Afghanistan is called the Durand Line.

In the North-west of Pakistan, there are Central Asian Republics Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan. All these republics are landlocked. These are located away from the ocean. They own no coast. Therefore, they have to pass through Pakistan in order to access the ocean. Central Asian Republics are rich in oil and gas reserves. They are known for the products of oil and gas in the world.

ix. **What steps are being taken by the Government to improve forests?**

Ans: Steps Taken By the Government to improve forests:

The Government is striving hard to increase the area of the forests. The Government takes many steps every year. Some of them are given below:

1. Tree plantation campaign is launched twice a year.
2. The Government imports various kinds of seeds. Nurseries are grown with the help of these seeds and plants are provided to the people to create the trend of growing trees.
3. Advertisement campaign is launched through electronic and print media to create awareness among people how important is it to increase the area of forests.
4. It can be hoped that area of forests would be improved by the steps taken by the Government, but in order to make the plantation campaign more effective and successful, it should be extended to schools and colleges. Strict legislation can also be helpful in preventing the theft of trees.

x. **Write any five points of Muslim Family Laws Ordinance.**

Ans: Muslim Family Laws Ordinance 1961:

The then President Ayub Khan promulgated Muslim Family Laws Ordinance 1961. According to this Ordinance:

1. All Muslim marriages were to be compulsorily registered in Union Councils.
2. Unwanted polygamy was abolished; consent of the current wife and permission by Chairman, Union Council was made mandatory for a second marriage.
3. The minimum age limit for marriage was fixed; 18 years for boy and 16 years for girl.
4. In case of divorce etc a period of 90 days was fixed as Iddat Period.
5. Orphaned grand-children may receive share from the property of their grandparents.

xi. Describe two causes of the war 1965.

Ans: Two causes of the war 1965:

1. Pakistan was established against the wishes of Hindus, so they never accepted Pakistan from the bottom of their hearts. Wonderful progress and stability of Pakistan constituted a major concern for them. So, they started launching aggressive actions against Pakistan.
2. The Kashmir conflict is the real cause of War 1965. India occupied Kashmir against the will of the Kashmiri people. Kashmiri people are in favour of accession to Pakistan, but India has always avoided holding the promised plebiscite in Kashmir in accordance with the resolution passed by the Security Council. As a punishment of supporting Kashmiri people morally and raising Kashmir issue all over the world, India imposed war on Pakistan in 1965. Pakistan extended moral support to the people of Kashmir and raised the Kashmir Issue all over the world not like which India did.

SECTION - C (Marks 16)

Note: Attempt any TWO questions. All questions carry equal marks.

(2 x 8 = 16)

Q.3 Describe early problems of Pakistan.

Ans: Early Problems of Pakistan:

i. Unjust Division of Radcliffe:

According to the plan of June 3rd, 1947, it was decided that the Punjab and Bengal will be divided into Muslim and Non-Muslim majority areas. Muslim majority areas would become part of Pakistan whereas the remaining areas would be included in India. It was agreed that a boundary commission should be constituted and its arbitration should be abided by the parties. Sir Radcliffe, an English law expert, was assigned this responsibility. Sir Radcliffe, influenced and manipulated by Lord Mountbatten, made unjust and unfair partition. Conspiringly, some obvious Muslim majority areas were included in India. The agreed map according to the population and the line drawn on it was altered. Radcliffe unjustly deprived Pakistan of some important areas. Three of the Tehsils of Gurdaspur District i.e Gurdaspur, Pathankot and Batala; Zira, the Tehsil of Ferozepur and some other areas comprised of an overwhelming majority of population of the Muslims were handed over to India. India was granted access to the state of Jammu and Kashmir through inclusion of Gurdaspur in India. Sir Radcliffe not only deprived the Muslims of their areas and rights but also created the problem of Kashmir issue, he planted a seed of enmity between the two nations that is still a bone of contention between the two countries.

ii. Rehabilitation of Refugees:

After the establishment of Pakistan, the Muslims living in India decided to come into their new homeland as they found their lives unsafe there. Millions of families journeyed towards Pakistan leaving all of their belongings in India. These homeless, ruined, miserable and distressed Muslims were accommodated temporarily in refugee camps. The Government of Pakistan made an accelerated planning to provide them with food, homes, medicines and other necessities. The local people welcomed their Muslim brothers with open arms. With the joint efforts of the Government and the people of Pakistan, the requirements of the refugees were met. They were in such a large number that there was no capacity to accommodate them. People settled wherever they got some space of shelter. Rehabilitation of the refugees was a great challenge. The world has not seen such a large scale of migration anywhere else.

iii. Administrative Problems:

The Non-Muslim Government officials previously working in the areas of Pakistan shifted to India in a large number. The offices were vacated. There was an acute shortage of the items of furniture, stationery and typewriters. Most of the offices started their function in open air. While going to India, the Hindus destroyed official record. It caused enormous difficulties in office work.

iv. Distribution of Assets:

The Indian rulers did injustice in the proportional distribution of the assets too. They continued to avoid giving Pakistan its due share. They used every possible device to destroy the economy of Pakistan. They withheld agreed share of Pakistan's assets. At the time of partition, Rupees four hundred billion were deposited in "Reserve Bank" of the United India. This amount was to be divided between both the countries. The

meeting between the representatives of both the countries was held in November 1947. An agreement was made. Both the countries confirmed the agreement but it has not been implemented so far.

v. Division of Army:

After the Sub-continent was partitioned, it was also necessary to divide military assets proportionally, but justice was not done in this division too. India wanted to weaken Pakistan so that it was forced to be a part of India. Before the partition, the Commander of United India did not like armed forces be divided. He wanted to keep all the forces under a single command. The Muslim League did not agree to his stand-point and insisted on the division of military resources and assets between the two countries.

The British Government had to accept this demand. It was decided that army assets between the two countries be divided in the proportion of 64% to India and 36% to Pakistan. The ordnance factories running in the United India, not a single one was set up in the areas included in Pakistan. What to mention of shifting an ordnance factory into Pakistan, the Indian Cabinet was not willing even to shift a small part of machinery to Pakistan. After a long discussion, it was decided that Pakistan be given Rs 60 million to set up an ordnance factory of her own. Each formula developed for the distribution of general military assets was rejected by the Indian Government. This made the conditions even worse and more complex. In this way, Pakistan was deprived of its due shares.

vi. The River water Issue:

The partition, of the Sub-continent affected the natural flow of the rivers. According to international law, the natural channel of the river is maintained and two or more than two countries through which a river flows can benefit its waters. No country has the right to divert the natural flow of the river to deprive some other country of water resources. A crisis arose in the Sub-continent regarding this issue. Punjab and Sindh are irrigated by the River Indus and its tributaries i.e. Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej and Beas. When Punjab was divided into two parts, rivers were also divided. Ravi, Sutlej and Beas pass through India before they enter Pakistan. India stopped the water channel coming to West Punjab in 1948. It was the step to destroy the economy of the Punjab and Sindh because rivers are a clear source of irrigation in these areas.

Another injustice was done by the boundary commission formed under the headship of Radcliffe. In spite of the fact that most of the head-works were in the areas of Muslim majority, Radcliffe handed over them to India. This conspiracy could result in agricultural and economic destruction of Pakistan. When India decided to build a dam on River Sutlej, Pakistan protested strongly against it and Pakistan informed the international community of the severity of this issue.

An agreement, brokered by the World Bank, was signed between India and Pakistan in September 1960. This agreement is known as the Indus Water Treaty. India retained rights to the three eastern rivers, namely Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. Pakistan obtained exclusive rights for the three western rivers, namely Indus, Jhelum and Chenab.

vii. Issue of States:

During the British rule, there were 635 Princely states in India. When the time of freedom approached near, the people started to think about the future of these states. In Cabinet Mission Plan, the rulers of these states were asked to participate in the constitution-making process for their future status as well as protection of their interests. The rulers were also advised to keep in mind the choice of their people and religious affiliations. The British Government announced the termination of its control over India and Indian States on 20 February, 1947. Under this announcement of decolonization, the states decided to affiliate either with Pakistan or India. No immediate step was taken by the states of Hyderabad, Junagarh, Manavadar and Jammu and Kashmir. Indian Armed Forces occupied these states through military action. It increased the feelings of distrust towards of India.

Q.4 Elaborate the Ideology of Pakistan in the light of the Pronouncements of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ

Ans: According to Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ the territories having Muslim majority i.e. Punjab, Bengal, Asam, Sindh, North-West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) and Balochistan should be put together to form Pakistan where people may lead their lives in accordance with the principles of their religion, civilization, traditions, ethics and economics. The Muslims may run the affairs of the state according to their values freely. The minorities should enjoy equal rights too.

- i. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ considered the Islamic System fully applicable. He wanted to establish the system of the country on the basis of Quran. In the session of All India Muslim League at Karachi in 1943, he said: "What relationships knits the Muslims into one whole, which is the formidable rock on which the Muslim edifice has been erected, which is the sheet anchor providing basis to the Muslim Millat, the relationship, the sheet anchor and the rock is Holy Quran."
- ii. While addressing the students in March 1944, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ said: "Islam is our guide and it is the complete code of life."
- iii. Addressing at Aligarh, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ explained the ideology of Pakistan in the following words: "What was the motive of demand for Pakistan and what was the reason of separate state for the Muslims? Why was the need to divide India felt? Its reason is neither narrow mindedness of the Hindus nor tactics of the British. It is the fundamental demand of Islam."
- iv. Addressing the Officers of the Government of Pakistan at Karachi on 11th October, 1947, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ said: "The establishment of Pakistan for which we have been striving for the last ten years is, by grace of God, an established fact today, but the creation of a State of our own was a means to an end and not the end in itself. The idea was that we should have a state in which we could live and breathe as free men and which we could develop according to our own lights and culture and where principles of Islamic social justice could find fair play."
- v. On one occasion, while explaining the Ideology of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ said: "We do not demand Pakistan simply to have a piece of land but we want a laboratory where we could experiment on Islamic principles."
- vi. On 21st March, 1948, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ addressed the people of Dhaka. He said: "What we want is not to talk about Bengali, Punjabi, Sindhi, Balochi, Pathan and so on. We are nothing but Pakistani. Now it is our duty to act like Pakistani." Besides it, he announced that minorities would be given a complete sense of security and that they would enjoy equal rights. This is the fundamental teaching of Islam."
- vii. On 1st July, 1948, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ inaugurated the State Bank of Pakistan. On this occasion, he said: "The economic system of the West has created almost insoluble problems for humanity. It has failed to do justice between man and man. We must present to the world an economic system based on true Islamic concept of equality of manhood and social justice."

Q.5 Narrate the main points of the 3rd June, 1947 Plan.

Ans: Main Points of 3rd June 1947 Plan:

The Government made the decision to partition the Sub-continent. Acknowledging the principle stand of the establishment of two states, the Government settled the details and developed the programme regarding the future of various provinces and states.

1. The Punjab and Bengal Province:

The Provincial Legislative Assemblies of Punjab and Bengal were to meet in two groups, i.e., Muslim majority districts and non-Muslim majority districts. The members of the two parts of each Legislative Assembly sitting separately will be empowered to vote whether or not the Province should be partitioned. If any of the two decided in favour of the division of the province, then the Governor General would appoint a boundary commission to demarcate the Province.

2. The North-West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa):

A referendum would be held in the North-West Frontier Province to ascertain whether they wished to join Pakistan or India. The political issues of the Tribal Areas would be settled by the Government that is formed after the referendum. The Governor-General would conduct referendum himself and for this purpose, he would have the co-operation of the Provincial Government.

3. Sindh:

Sindh Assembly would decide the future state of the province through the majority of its members.

4. Balochistan:

Balochistan had not been given the status of province till then. According to Plan, the opinion of the Quetta Municipality and Shahi Jirga would be sought. The official members would not be included in voting.

5. District Sylhet:

District of Sylhet in Assam had Muslim majority population. According to the Plan, it was decided to hold referendum in Sylhet. The referendum would be conducted after the partition of Bengal into two parts. If the majority of the people decides to join the East Bengal, they would form a part of Pakistan.

6. Non-Muslim Majority Provinces:

The whole of Assam excluding Sylhet would become a part of India. Likewise Bihar, Orissa, U.P, C.P, Bombay (Mumbai) and Madras would be included in India.

7. Princely States:

There were 635 such states in the Sub-continent as were ruled by Nawabs or Rajas. Some important states include Jammu & Kashmir, Kapurthala, Bikaner, Hyderabad Deccan, Sawat, Dir, Patiala, Bahawalpur and Junagadh. These states were also given the option to decide their future and join the country of their own choice.

GUESS PAPER & MODEL PAPER # 7 (Based on Whole Reduced Syllabus)

SECTION-A

Time: 15 Minutes

Marks: 10

Note: Section-A is compulsory. All parts of this section are to be answered on the question paper itself. It should be completed in the first 15 minutes and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.

- Q1. Encircle the correct option i.e. A / B / C / D. All parts carry equal marks.
- The Objectives Resolution was passed in
(A) 1930 (B) 1940 (C) 1946 (D) 1949
 - What percentage was the population of East Pakistan of the total population of Pakistan?
(A) 54 (B) 56 (C) 58 (D) 60
 - The duration of 2nd Five Year Plan is
(A) 1950-1955 (B) 1955-1960 (C) 1960-1965 (D) 1965-1970
 - Six Points Formula was presented by
(A) Mujeeb-ur-Rehman (B) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
(C) Bhashani (D) Yahya Khan
 - The East Pakistan emerged as an independent state on the map of the world in
(A) 1969 (B) 1970 (C) 1971 (D) 1972
 - The World War II broke out in:
(A) 1914 (B) 1919 (C) 1939 (D) 1945
 - How much part of the total area of Pakistan is covered with forests?
(A) 0.5 (B) 5 (C) 15 (D) 25
 - Along the borders of Pakistan and China, there is mountain range of
(A) Himalayas (B) Siwalik (C) Karakoram (D) Hindukush
 - When was The Indian Independence Act approved?
(A) 14th August, 1947 (B) 18th July, 1947
(C) 24th October, 1948 (D) 3rd June, 1948
 - In which Annual Session of All India Muslim League was the Pakistan Resolution passed?
(A) 1940 (B) 1929 (C) 1949 (D) 1946

PAKISTAN STUDIES SSC-I

Time allowed: 2:15 Hours

Total Marks: 40

NOTE:- Answer any 08 parts from Section-B and attempt any 02 questions from Section-C on the separately provided answer book. Use supplementary answer sheet i.e. Sheet-B if required. Write your answers neatly and legibly.

SECTION - B (Marks 24)

- Q2. Attempt any EIGHT parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 3 to 4 lines.
(8 × 3 = 24)
- What is meant by Two-Nation Theory in the historical perspective of the Subcontinent?
 - What did Quaid-e-Azam مولانا محمد علی جناح say about the security of minorities?
 - When did Chaudhary Rehmat Ali propose the word "Pakistan"?
 - Narrate the stand-point of Quaid-e-Azam مولانا محمد علی جناح on Rowlatt Act 1919.
 - How did the India occupy Kashmir?
 - Describe the holding of All parties Conference under the 3rd June, 1947 Plan.

- ix. Briefly describe any two causes of water pollution.
- x. What do you mean by Economic Development?
- xi. Mention five targets of 3rd Five Year Development Plan.

SECTION - C (Marks 16)

Note: Attempt any TWO questions. All questions carry equal marks. (2 × 8 = 16)

- Q.3 Describe the importance of plain region of Pakistan.
- Q.4 Elaborate important points of Objectives Resolution.
- Q.5 Explain Two-Nation Theory.

SOLUTION OF GUESS PAPER & MODEL PAPER # 7 (Based on Whole Reduced Syllabus)

SECTION - A (MCQs)

i. D	ii. B	iii. C	iv. A	v. C
vi. C	vii. B	viii. C	ix. B	x. A

SECTION - B (Marks 24)

Q. 2 Attempt any EIGHT parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 3 to 4 lines. (8 × 3=24)

- i. What is meant by Two-Nation Theory in the historical perspective of the Subcontinent?

Ans: In the perspective of the Sub-continent, Two-Nation Theory means that two major nations, the Muslims and the Hindus, were settled there. The two nations were entirely different from each other in their religious ideas, the way of living and collective thinking. Their basic principles and the way of living are so different that despite living together for centuries, they could not intermingle with each other. The Indian Muslims fought the war of freedom on the basis of Two-Nation Theory and after accepting this theory as a historical fact, two separate states, Pakistan and India, came into Existence. This theory is the basis of Ideology of Pakistan.

- ii. What did Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ say about the security of minorities?

Ans: Sense to provide security to the minorities was also included in the background of the demand for Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ said very clearly that the rights of the minorities will be fully protected in Pakistan. Islam does not allow that life, property, dignity and religious traditions of the minorities in Pakistan go unprotected.

- iii. When did Chaudhary Rehmat Ali propose the word "Pakistan"?

Ans: In January 1933, during his stay at England, Chaudhary Rehmat Ali along with some of his friends published a pamphlet named "Now or Never". It was also distributed among Indian Politicians. In this pamphlet, the name of the separate state for the Muslims was proposed as Pakistan.

- iv. Narrate the stand-point of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ on Rowlatt Act 1919.

Ans: Rowlatt Act 1919:

In 1919, Sir Sydney Rowlatt got an act passed. It was named as The Rowlatt Act. It was a black law. The administration was given unlimited powers and the civil-rights were trodden upon. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ raised his voice against it. He wrote to the Viceroy Lord Chelmsford, "In my opinion, the government that passes or sanctions such a law in times of peace forfeits its claim to be called a civilized Government."

- v. How did the India occupy Kashmir?

Ans: There were 635 princely states in the sub-continent. A large number of these states joined one either of the two countries. However, no decision could be made of the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Hyderabad

people with reference to the Muslim majority state Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan is of the view that the right of self determination of every state must be honoured, and the future of the state must be decided in accordance with the wishes of the people.

vi. Describe the holding of All parties Conference under the 3rd June, 1947 Plan.

Ans: All parties Conference:

When Mountbatten came back from London, he convened an All Parties Conference. Quaid-e-Azam رحمہ اللہ, Liaquat Ali Khan, Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar, Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, Acharya Kripalani and Baldev Singh participated in it. Viceroy of India explained the various aspects of the partition plan. Afterwards, he held separate meetings with leaders of each party. On 3rd June, 1947, the second session of the Conference was conducted. All the leaders approved the Plan. Despite the promise made with the Muslims had been breached and injustice was done to gain the goodwill of the leaders of the Congress, Quaid-e-Azam رحمہ اللہ accepted the Plan unwillingly. The speeches of the representatives of both the major parties were broadcasted on radio. Quaid-e-Azam رحمہ اللہ ended his speech with Pakistan Zinda Bood.

vii. What is Kareez?

Ans: The rain-water is stored and is carried from one place to another through underground channels called "Kareez". These underground channels are very important because of high temperature in Balochistan. Water cannot evaporate from there. These water channels have made farming possible in the area.

viii. Write the names of the regions of Pakistan with reference to temperature.

Ans: Pakistan is divided into four regions with reference to different land features. The four regions are:

1. The North and North-West Mountainous region.
2. The Upper Indus Plain.
3. The Coastal Area of Lower Indus Valley.
4. The Plateau of Balochistan.

ix. Briefly describe any two causes of water pollution.

Ans: Some important causes of this pollution are as under;

(a) Domestic waste release:

The polluted water of houses and industries is released into rivers and canals. It has biocidal effect on crops as well as aquatic life.

(b) Ground seepage of polluted water:

The polluted water of the houses, through sewerage system, seeps into the ground and pollutes the underground water.

x. What do you mean by Economic Development?

Ans: Economic Development:

The growth of an economy from backward to advanced economy is known as Economic Development. It is a process through which such changes are introduced in economy by adopting and utilizing modern, advanced, capital and human resources as increase the income of the country. The living standard of the people rises. The masses enjoy better opportunities of education, health, employment and recreation.

xi. Mention five targets of 3rd Five Year Development Plan.

Ans: Third Five Year Development Plan (1965-70):

The main objectives and targets of The Third Five Year Plan were as under:

1. To enhance the pace of national development and to increase the gross domestic product (GDP) as much as 37%.
2. To increase per capita income at the rate of 20%.
3. To provide employments to 5.5 million people.
4. To accelerate the pace of agricultural growth and to increase it at the rate of 5% annually.
5. To increase the industrial growth at the rate of 13% annually.
6. To prefer to the establishment of basic industries.
7. To bring stability in the balance of payment by increasing the foreign exchange.
8. To make efforts to improve the basic facilities and to provide social security.

SECTION - C (Marks 16)

Note: Attempt any TWO questions. All questions carry equal marks.

(2 × 8 = 16)

Q.3 Describe the importance of plain region of Pakistan.

Ans: Plain Region of Pakistan:

Most of the plain region of Pakistan includes the province of the Punjab and Sindh. It is called Upper Indus Plain and Lower Indus Plain. However, some of the plain region lies in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. We will discuss all of them below:

Plain Region of Punjab:

This region is also known as Upper Indus Plain. It is very fertile. It is made of silt that the rivers have been bringing along with them over the years. This region starts from Pothwar and Salt Range and stretches upto Mithan kot. It is the largest cultivated area. Doaba is a piece of land that lies between two rivers. The land of Punjab is spread area between many water doabas. Canals are the main source of irrigation. To meet the needs of the ever increasing population of the country, tube-wells are also used to irrigate the fields. Barrages are constructed on the rivers. Two types of canals, irrigation canals and link canals are dug out from these barrages. Most of barrages and irrigation canals are in the plain region of the Punjab.

Wheat, cotton, sugarcane and maize are the main crops of this region. The orchards of oranges, mangoes and guava are found in a large number. This region is of prime importance from agricultural point of view. It not only meets the food needs of our country but also earns huge foreign exchange by the export of fruits, cotton and rice. The rice of this region is famous throughout the world for its aroma and taste. Industrial development on the basis of agricultural development is another prominent characteristic of this region. The major part of plain region in the Punjab is densely populated. Large cities are situated in this region such as Lahore, Faisalabad and Multan etc.

Plain Region of Sindh:

This region is also known as Lower Indus Plain. Like the Upper Indus Plain, this region is also very fertile. Thar Desert lies to the east of this region. Irrigation is mostly done with the help of canals but tube-wells are also used for irrigation purposes to make up the deficiency of water. Sakkar Barrage is the largest barrage of this region. Canals are dug out of other two barrages, i.e. Guddu Barrage and Kotri Barrage, also. Wheat, sugarcane, rice and cotton are major crops of this region. Banana, guava and dates of this region are very famous. Karachi and Hyderabad are the major cities in this region. Both of the cities are famous for industries too.

Plain Region of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan:

The plain region of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa mostly consists of the districts of Peshawar, Bannu, Lakki Marwat, D.I.Khan and Mardan. Canals are dug out from the Warsak Dam. These canals irrigate the plain region of Peshawar. The region of Mardan is irrigated by the Pahoor High Level Canal. It is dug out from the River Indus. The areas of Bannu and Lakki Marwat are irrigated by the canal dug out from River Kurram whereas the fields in D. I. Khan are irrigated by Chashma Right Bank Canal.

Balochistan is a dry region. Most of the plain areas of Balochistan are irrigated by two canals dug out from Guddu Barrage. These are Desert and Pat Feeder canals. The shortage of canal water is met with the help of tube-wells or other sources. Balochistan receives comparatively less rain-fall than Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Wheat, tobacco, sugarcane, maize and rice are major crops of this region.

Q.4 Elaborate important points of Objectives Resolution.

Ans: Pakistan Objectives Resolution 1949:

On March 12, 1949, the Constituent Assembly adopted a resolution moved by Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan. It was called the "Objectives Resolution". This resolution occupied prime importance in the formulation of constitution. The main points of this resolution are as under:

i. **Sovereignty:**

The Sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Allah Almighty and the authority He has delegated to state of Pakistan, through its people for being exercised within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust.

ii. **Islamic Legislation:**

The constitution of Pakistan shall be formulated in the light of Quran and Sunnah and no legislation will be enacted which is repugnant to the teaching of Islam.

iii. Islamic Values:

The principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice as enunciated by Islam, shall be fully observed.

iv. Islamic way of Life:

The Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Quran and the Sunnah.

v. Federal Government:

The territories now included in or in accession with Pakistan and such other territories as may hereafter be included in or accede to Pakistan shall form a Federation wherein the units will be autonomous with such boundaries and limitations on their powers and authority as may be prescribed.

vi. Fundamental Rights:

There shall be guaranteed fundamental rights including equality of status, of opportunity and before law, social, economic and political justice, and freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship and association, subject to law and public morality.

vii. Development of Backward Areas:

Adequate provisions shall be made to safeguard the legitimate interests of minorities and backward and depressed classes.

viii. Protection of Minorities:

Adequate provision shall be made for the minorities to profess and practice their religions and develop their cultures.

ix. Independence of Judiciary:

The independence of the Judiciary shall be fully secured.

Importance of Objectives Resolution:

The Objectives Resolution occupies a special importance in the constitutional history of Pakistan. Through this Resolution, it was declared that the establishment of an Islamic society in the light of Quran and Sunnah was the real purpose of the country so that the purposes of creation of Pakistan were fulfilled. That's why, this Resolution is included in all the three constitutions of Pakistan (1956, 1962, 1973) as a preamble.

Q.5 Explain Two-Nation Theory.

Ans: Two-Nation Theory: Origin, Evolution and Explication:

In the Sub-continent, every individual who embraced Islam associated himself, socially and politically, to the Muslim society and State. Thus he would break all the previous relationships and link himself to a new social system. On these bases, with the passage of time, a separate and unique temperament of the Muslims of India formed. It was entirely different from that of the other Indian nations. This identity formed the basis of Two-Nation Theory.

In the perspective of the Sub-continent, Two-Nation Theory means that two major nations, the Muslims and the Hindus, were settled there. The two nations were entirely different from each other in their religious ideas, the way of living and collective thinking. Their basic principles and the way of living are so different that despite living together for centuries, they could not intermingle with each other. The Indian Muslims fought the war of freedom on the basis of Two-Nation Theory and after accepting this theory as a historical fact, two separate states, Pakistan and India, came into Existence. This theory is the basis of Ideology of Pakistan. So far as the evolution of Two-Nation Theory is concerned, we will evaluate some personalities and their thoughts. These personalities belong to different periods.

Two-Nation Theory and Sir Syed Ahmad Khan:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the first person who used the term 'Two-Nation Theory' due to Hindi Urdu Controversy in Banaras in 1867. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan declared the Muslims a separate nation. He convinced the government that there are at least two nations settled in the Sub-continent, one of them is Muslims and the other is Hindus.

The Muslims are a separate nation in every respect because their civilization, culture, language, customs and philosophy of life are different from those of Hindus. This theory infused a political spirit among the Muslims and provided them with such a leadership which gave a new spirit and push to the freedom movement. India was partitioned because of Two-Nation Theory.

Two-Nation Theory and Allama Muhammad Iqbal ابن مکتبہ

Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal ابن مکتبہ presented the idea of a separate state for the Muslims. He said:

"The Muslims would not allow that their religious, political and social rights are usurped. Therefore, I would like to see the Punjab, North West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Sindh and Baluchistan put together into a single state."

Two-Nation Theory and Chaudhary Rehmat Ali:

In January 1933, during his stay at England, Chaudhary Rehmat Ali along with some of his friends published a pamphlet named "Now or Never". It was also distributed among Indian Politicians. In this pamphlet, the name of the separate state for the Muslims was proposed as Pakistan.

Chaudhary Rehmat Ali was of the opinion that the Muslims possess the history and civilization of their own and on the basis of these two, their nationality is not Hindustani but Pakistani. He believed that the Muslims are a nation that is different from other nations living in India.

Two-Nation Theory and Quaid-e-Azam ابن مکتبہ

Quaid-e-Azam ابن مکتبہ was a firm advocate of Two-Nation Theory. He gave the Muslims the status of a separate nation in every respect. He said: "Muslims are a nation according to any definition of a nation, and they must have their homeland, their territory and their State." Pakistan Resolution was passed on 23rd of March 1940. In his Presidential Address Quaid-e-Azam ابن مکتبہ said:

The Hindus and Muslims belong to two different religious philosophies, social customs and literatures. They have different epics, different heroes, and different episodes. To tie together two such nations under a single state, One as a numerical minority and the other as a majority must lead to growing discontent and final destruction of any fabric that may be so built for the government of such a state. It would be better for the British Government to announce the partition of the Subcontinent by keeping in view the interests of the two nations. It would be a right step religiously as well as historically.

GUESS PAPER & MODEL PAPER # 8

(Based on Whole Reduced Syllabus)

SECTION-A

Time: 15 Minutes

Marks: 10

Note: Section-A is compulsory. All parts of this section are to be answered on the question paper itself. It should be completed in the first 15 minutes and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.

- Q1. Encircle the correct option i.e. A / B / C / D. All parts carry equal marks.
- With the efforts of The United Nations, a ceasefire took place in the war of 1965 on
(A) 12th September 1965 (B) 15th September 1965
(C) 20th September 1965 (D) 23rd September 1965
 - When did the Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ join the Muslim League?
(A) 1914 (B) 1913 (C) 1916 (D) 1919
 - Shahrah-e-Resham connects Pakistan with China through
(A) Khunjerab Pass (B) Khyber Pass
(C) Tochi Pass (D) Gomal Pass
 - The national animal of Pakistan is
(A) Chakor (B) Markhor (C) Deer (D) Lion
 - The World War II broke out in:
(A) 1914 (B) 1919 (C) 1939 (D) 1945
 - The Constitution of 1956 remained enforced for a period of
(A) 2 Years 3 Months (B) 2 Years 5 Months
(C) 2 Years 7 Months (D) 2 Years 9 Months
 - General Muhammad Yahya Khan, the President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan announced a Legal Framework Order (LFO) to hold General Elections in 1970. According to LFO, the number of National Assembly seats was
(A) 310 (B) 313 (C) 316 (D) 420
 - Which language was declared the national language after the establishment of Pakistan?
(A) Bengali (B) Punjabi (C) English (D) Urdu
 - Which party won the majority seats in West Pakistan in the General Elections of 1970?
(A) NAP (B) Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Islam (Hazarvi Group)
(C) Pakistan Peoples Party (D) Awami League
 - The year of Delhi-Muslim proposals is:
(A) 1926 (B) 1927 (C) 1932 (D) 1929

PAKISTAN STUDIES SSC-I

Time allowed: 2:15 Hours

Total Marks: 40

NOTE:- Answer any 08 parts from Section-B and attempt any 02 questions from Section-C on the separately provided answer book. Use supplementary answer sheet i.e. Sheet-B if required. Write your answers neatly and legibly.

SECTION - B (Marks 24)

- Q2. Attempt any EIGHT parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 3 to 4 lines.
(8 × 3 = 24)

- What is the importance of Namaaz (prayers) as second pillar of Islam?
- What do you mean by fasting and Hajj?
- How did the Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ get the title of "Ambassador of Peace"?

- v. Describe the climate of the desert areas of Pakistan.
- vi. Enlist any five problems caused by decrease in forests.
- vii. Who moved the Objective Resolution and when?
- viii. After partition, which states were occupied by Indian Armed Forces?
- ix. Write the names of the navy fronts of 1965.
- x. Write some administrative problems Pakistan faced after independence?
- xi. Which areas of Muslim majority, India got as a result of unjust division by Radcliffe?

SECTION - C (Marks 16)

Note: Attempt any TWO questions. All questions carry equal marks. (2 × 8 = 16)

- Q.3 Describe the background of the Pakistan Resolution, its basic points and the reaction of Hindus at the approval of this Resolution.
- Q.4 In how many climatic regions is Pakistan divided? Write the detail of each region.
- Q.5 Describe the causes of the separation of East Pakistan.

SOLUTION OF GUESS PAPER & MODEL PAPER # 8 (Based on Whole Reduced Syllabus)

SECTION - A (MCQs)

i. D	ii. B	iii. A	iv. B	v. C
vi. C	vii. B	viii. D	ix. C	x. B

SECTION - B (Marks 24)

- Q. 2 Attempt any EIGHT parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 3 to 4 lines.
(8 × 3 = 24)

i. What is the importance of Namaaz (prayers) as second pillar of Islam?

Ans: The second pillar of Islam is "Namaaz". It is obligatory to offer prayers at the fixed hours. In fact, to be steadfast in prayers is similar to be steadfast in religion and it is demonstrated every day. Such a system of submission to Almighty Allah should be maintained all over the society.

ii. What do you mean by fasting and Hajj?

Ans: Fast:

The third pillar of Islam is to keep fast. Like all other prayers, it is the best manifestation of obligation.

Hajj:

"Hajj" is the fifth pillar of Islam. It is an obligation only for those who are financially able to perform it. On the occasion of "Hajj", the call of **الله أكبر** (Here I am! at your service, O Lord!) presents the unprecedented model of unity and brotherhood.

iii. How did the Quaid-e-Azam **مولانا محمد علی جناح** get the title of "Ambassador of Peace"?

Ans: Under Lucknow Pact, Quaid-e-Azam **مولانا محمد علی جناح** united both of the nations (The Hindus and the Muslims) in 1916. He got the right of separate electorates for the Muslims acknowledged and got the title of Ambassador of Peace.

iv. Briefly describe the educational achievements of Quaid-e-Azam.

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam got his early education at home. At the age of ten, he was sent to the Sindh's Madrassat-ul-Islam High School Karachi. After passing his matriculation, he went to London for higher education. There he joined Lincoln's Inn College (now university) to get the education of law. On his return, he started practicing law at Bombay (Mumbai) in 1896.

v. Describe the climate of the desert areas of Pakistan.

Ans: The climate of desert areas in Pakistan is too hot and dry. There is much difference between day and night temperature. Heat waves blow during day-time. Dust storms are also experienced. The southern areas of Punjab and northern as well as southern areas of Sindh have specially the characteristics of deserts.

vi. Enlist any five problems caused by decrease in forests.

Ans: Decrease in forests gives rise to the following problems:

1. Decrease in the income of the government.
2. Increase in soil erosion.
3. Climatic changes.
4. Decrease in water storage capacity of dams due to sedimentation.
5. Decrease in wildlife.
6. Deterioration in environmental beauty and attraction.

vii. Who moved the Objective Resolution and when?

Ans: On March 12, 1949, the Constituent Assembly adopted a resolution moved by Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan. This was called the "Objectives Resolution". The resolution occupied prime importance in the formulation of constitution.

viii. After partition, which states were occupied by Indian Armed Forces?

Ans: No immediate step was taken by the states of Hyderabad, Junagarh, Manavadar and Jammu and Kashmir. Indian Armed Forces occupied these states through military action.

ix. Write the names of the army fronts of 1965.

Ans: The war of 1965 was fought on four fronts

1. Lahore
2. Kasur
3. Sialkot
4. Rajasthan

x. Write some administrative problems Pakistan faced after independence?

Ans: The Non-Muslim Government officials previously working in the areas of Pakistan shifted to India in a large number. The offices were vacated. There was an acute shortage of the items of furniture, stationary and type-writers. Most of the offices started their function in open air.

xi. Which areas of Muslim majority, India got as a result of unjust division by Radcliffe?

Ans: Radcliffe unjustly deprived Pakistan of some important areas. Three of the Tehsils of Gurdaspur District i.e. Gurdaspur, Pathankot and Batala. Also, the Tehsil of Ferozepur and some other areas comprised of an overwhelming majority of population of the Muslims were handed over to India.

SECTION - C (Marks 16)

Note: Attempt any TWO questions. All questions carry equal marks.

(2 × 8 = 16)

Q.3 Describe the background of the Pakistan Resolution, its basic points and the reaction of Hindus at the approval of this Resolution.

Ans: Background of Pakistan Resolution:

The Muslims wanted to secure themselves against the domination of Hinduism. The Hindu parties were making demand for Ram Raj. Hinduism was constantly trying to merge Islam into it like other issues. If the united sub-continent had got freedom, it would have been a permanent form of Hindu Authority because modern democratic system believes in majority government. It was a must to get rid of the dominance of the Hindus and it was possible only if the Sub-continent was divided.

- i. In spite of the presence of the British Rule, the blood of the Muslims was shed mercilessly in sectarian riots.
- ii. The Muslims were given less status in the society. They could not lead a dignified and graceful life in the Hindu Society that believes in caste system, colour and creed and the Hindus could never agree to give the Muslims equal social status.
- iii. In the second half of the nineteenth century and during the beginning of the twentieth century, the Hindus continued their attempts to wipe out the language, culture and the civilization of the Muslims. It seemed clear that if India got freedom as a single country, the culture, civilization and the language of the Muslims would always be in danger. The Muslims wanted to establish a state in the name of Islam where they could lead their individual lives without any hindrance from the Hindu majority.

- iv. In different periods, different visionaries gave the signs about the partition of the Sub-continent, But Allama Muhammad Iqbal مولانا محمد اقبال, while presiding over the annual session of All India Muslim League at Allahabad in 1930 presented the clear plan in a forceful and argumentative manner. Chaudhary Rehmat Ali prepared a pamphlet "Now or Never" and distributed it among the participants of third Round Table Conference being held in London.
- v. Sindh Muslim League passed a resolution in the favour of partition.
- vi. In 1940, Quaid-e-Azam قائد اعظم got the Resolution of Pakistan passed and formed it as the demand of the Millat.

Text of the Resolution:

The Resolution declared: "No constitutional plan would be workable or acceptable to the Muslims unless geographical contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary. That the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in majority as in the North-Western and Eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute independent states in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign". It further reads, "That adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the constitution for minorities in the units and in the regions for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, and administrative and other rights of the minorities, with their consultation. Arrangements thus should be made for the security of Muslims where they were in a minority".

Reaction to the Resolution:

The Hindu leaders began to express their views against the Resolution. The Resolution was ridiculed. Gandhi and the Hindus opposed the Resolution absolutely. All India Muslim League named this Resolution as "Lahore Resolution" but the Hindu Press ridiculously began to write it as "Pakistan Resolution". The Muslim leaders adopted this new term and today it is called "Pakistan Resolution".

The British Press called this "Resolution of Pakistan of Jinnah." The Hindu Newspapers "The Hindustan Times", "Modern Review" and "Amrita Bazar Patrika" wrote editorials against the plan of partition.

Hindus were of the view that the proposal for the partition will be rejected But the Muslims of the Sub-continent had decided their future. As a result of great struggle, they succeeded in getting Pakistan after seven years only.

Q.4 In how many climatic regions is Pakistan divided? Write the detail of each region.

Ans: Climatic Regions of Pakistan:

Pakistan can be divided into the following regions with reference to the climate.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| i. Sub-Tropical Continental Highland | ii. Sub-Tropical Continental Plateau |
| iii. Sub-Tropical Continental Lowland | iv. Tropical Coastland |

i. Sub-Tropical Continental Highland:

This climatic region of Pakistan includes northern highland (Outer as well as Central Himalayas), north-western mountain ranges (Chitral, Swat etc.), Western mountain ranges (Waziristan, Zhob and Loralai) and the mountain ranges of Balochistan (Quetta, Sara wan, Central Makran and Jhalawan). The winters are extremely cold here. It usually snows. The summer season has moderate temperature whereas rains are received in the end of winter and in the beginning of spring. In some parts of this region, for example Outer Himalayas, Murree and Hazara, rains are experienced all round the year.

ii. Sub-Tropical Continental Plateau:

This region includes western part of Baluchistan. From May to mid September hot and dusty winds continue to blow. Some rains are received in the months of January and February. The climate of this region is extremely hot and dry in summer. An important characteristic of this region is the dusty winds that blow during the summer season.

iii. Sub-tropical Continental Lowland:

This climatic region includes upper Indus plain (the province of Punjab) and lower Indus Plain (the province of Sindh). The summers are extremely hot. Monsoon winds cause heavy rains in northern Punjab in the end of summer season whereas the remaining plain areas receive less rains. The same situation remains during the winter season. Thal and south-eastern deserts are the hottest areas. Very little rains are received.

iv. Tropical Coastland:

This climatic region includes the coastal areas of Sindh and Balochistan. Very little difference is recorded between daily and annual temperature. During the summer season, breeze blows from sea towards land, high humidity is experienced. The annual average temperature is 32°C . May and June are the hottest months. The coastal areas of Larkana receive more rainfall during the summer whereas the western part receives more rainfall during winter.

Q.5 Describe the causes of the separation of East Pakistan.

Ans: Causes of Separation of East Pakistan:

East Pakistan was the right wing of the federation of Pakistan. This wing separated from us in 1971 due to internal and external reasons. Thus Pakistan was cut in to two pieces. The causes of separation of East Pakistan are mentioned below:

i. Ayub Khan's Dictatorial Era:

Ten years dictatorial regime of Ayub Khan was imposed on Pakistan. "State of Emergency" imposed permanently, gave protection to the bureaucracy. They adopted such policies of oppressing people as caused the reaction of the people internally. The people of East Pakistan could not afford this situation and were forced on separation.

ii. Lack of National Leadership:

Pakistan lacked the patriotic leadership after the death of Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ and Liaquat Ali Khan. The leaders of Pakistan Muslim League thought that it was only their right to rule the people. Due to this, the ministries of Muslim League could not win the trust of the people. The Leaders of the Muslim League could not understand the problems faced by the people because they were not in constant contact with the people. It caused the separation of East Pakistan.

iii. Poor Economic Condition:

East Pakistan suffered always poor economic conditions. Before partition of India, Hindu industrialists and landlords were the cause of economic sufferings of West Bengal. Now, once again Hindus dominated the economy of East Pakistan. Despite all the efforts, it remained backward economically as compared with the other provinces of Pakistan. This created a sense of deprivation amongst the local people that led to the separation of East Pakistan.

iv. Negative Role of Hindu Teachers:

After the establishment of Pakistan, the governments failed to inculcate and create the spirit of Pakistani nationalism. On the other hand, Pakistan's opponent group succeeded in continuing their negative activities. Unfortunately, Bengali Muslims had always been backward in education than Hindus. Therefore, Hindu teachers were in majority in schools and colleges who tarnished the minds of new generation with the idea of Bengali nationalism. They prepared them to rebel against the Ideology of Pakistan. It paved the way for getting separation from West Pakistan.

v. Issue of Bengali Language:

The issue of Bengali language played a vital role in disintegrating the national unity. Urdu was declared the national language of Pakistan after Pakistan came into existence. Bengalis launched a movement in favour of Bengali but because of the extra ordinary influence of Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ this movement was suppressed for the time being. Bengali and Urdu were recognized as national languages in the constitution of 1956 but it could not obviate the charter of Bengalis.

vi. Provincial Prejudices:

The population of East Pakistan was 56% of the total population of Pakistan. East Pakistan was one of the five units of Pakistan but politicians of East Pakistan demanded their representation in the National Assembly according to the proportion of their population. The politicians of East Pakistan and West Pakistan stood against each other on this issue. It caused the partition of country into two parts.

vii. Territorial Politics of the Politicians:

In 1954, Muslim League lost Elections in East Pakistan. The arena of politics went into the hands of Suhrawardy, Bhashani and Fazl-ul-Haq who in order to snatch power from each other started supporting Hindu members of the Assembly. They used negative tactics to combine people with them. Thus, these politicians practiced the policy of make and break to get the chair of power.

viii. Conspiracies of Big Powers:

India signed a 20-Year Treaty with Russia. This Treaty combines the interests of India and Russia in South East Asia. India got equipments as well as technical support from Russia according to her wishes to launch some operation. America was also involved in these conspiracies. It was proved because when Israel supplied American manufactured armaments to India, America did not object to it. But as soon as Saudi Arabia and Yemen expressed their wish to provide Pakistan with armament, America stopped them to do so. Anyway, the separation of East Pakistan was the secret agreement of big powers.

ix. Six Points Formula of Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman:

Six-Points Formula of Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman proved fatal and last labour in the separation of the East Pakistan. He wanted that provinces should be made separate states and semi-federation state should also be established. Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman said to the economically down trodden people, "Unless the slavery of West Pakistan comes to an end, you cannot prosper." He succeeded in his self made drama of the independence.

x. Bhutto - Mujeeb-ur-Rehman Differences:

Bhutto - Mujeeb-ur-Rehman differences escalated the issue of separation. Dialogues were held to remove the differences but all in vain. Mr. Bhutto boycotted the session of National Assembly to be held on 3 March, 1971 at Dhaka. It increased distances between East and West Pakistan. It caused separation.

xi. Success of Regional parties:

No big political party could win Elections in both of the provinces. Awami League of Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman won the Elections in East Pakistan whereas Pakistan Peoples' Party succeeded in West Pakistan. National Awami Party (NAP) of Wali Khan and Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Islam (Hazarvi Group) got successful in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. No party deserved to be called national party that power was transferred to it. Awami League had won a clear majority but could not get power. This resulted into the separation.

xii. Military Action:

Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman announced revolt on 23rd March, 1971. Even the flags of Bangladesh were hoisted and people belonging to West Pakistan and Bihari people were massacred. Keeping in view the circumstances, it was decided to launch a military action. Major General Yaqub Ali Khan refused the military action and resigned. General Tikka Khan was appointed Governor East Pakistan. The action of Tikka Khan created further reaction against West Pakistan and Central Government further lost public support.

xiii. Hijacking of Ganga Aeroplane:

India hijacked its ganga aeroplane and sent it to Lahore. It put all the responsibility of this hijacking on Pakistan. Afterwards, India, pretending the hijacking, disconnected aerial communication with Pakistan. It was nothing but a conspiracy prepared for the separation of East Pakistan. After the aerial communication ended, the sending of armaments to East Pakistan stopped which made it impossible to launch military action on time.

xiv. India's Military Interference:

India had a constant wish to weaken the integrity of Pakistan for one reason or the other. She pretended the safety of her borders to invade thousands of terrorists of Mukti Bahini in East Pakistan and attacked East Pakistan. The Pakistan Army had to face defeat because there was no aerial protection. Pakistani soldiers had to surrender and the country was partitioned.

GUESS PAPER & MODEL PAPER # 9 (Based on Whole Reduced Syllabus)

SECTION-A

Time: 15 Minutes

Marks: 10

Note: Section-A is compulsory. All parts of this section are to be answered on the question paper itself. It should be completed in the first 15 minutes and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.

- Q1. Encircle the correct option i.e. A / B / C / D. All parts carry equal marks.
- When did the Hindi Urdu Controversy start?
(A) 1861 (B) 1863 (C) 1865 (D) 1867
 - The first pillar of Islam is
(A) Tauheed and Prophet hood (B) Namaaz
(C) Keeping fast (D) Zakaat
 - Who presented the Pakistan Resolution?
(A) A.K Fazl-ul-Haque (B) Allama Iqbal
(C) Moulana Muhammad Ali Jouhar (D) Sir Agha Khan
 - When did Quaid-e-Azam presented his famous Fourteen Points?
(A) 1908 (B) 1919 (C) 1929 (D) 1939
 - The total area of Pakistan is
(A) 696095 Square Kilometre (B) 795095 Square Kilometre
(C) 796096 Square Kilometre (D) 896096 Square Kilometre
 - To the south of Pakistan lies
(A) bay of Bengal (B) the Arabian Sea
(C) the Persian Gulf (D) Iran
 - Along the borders of Pakistan and China, there is mountain range of
(A) Himalayas (B) Siwalik (C) Karakoram (D) Hindukush
 - Shahrah-e-Resham connects Pakistan with China through
(A) Khunjerab Pass (B) Khyber Pass
(C) Tochi Pass (D) Gomal Pass
 - Which party won the majority seats in West Pakistan in the General Elections of 1970?
(A) NAP (B) Jamiat-ul-Ulema-Islam (Hazarvi Group)
(C) Pakistan Peoples Party (D) Awami League
 - The year of Delhi-Muslim proposals is:
(A) 1926 (B) 1927 (C) 1932 (D) 1929

PAKISTAN STUDIES SSC-I

Time allowed: 2:15 Hours

Total Marks: 40

NOTE:- Answer any 08 parts from Section-B and attempt any 02 questions from Section-C on the separately provided answer book. Use supplementary answer sheet i.e. Sheet-B if required. Write your answers neatly and legibly.

SECTION - B (Marks 24)

- Q2. Attempt any EIGHT parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 3 to 4 lines.
(8 × 3 = 24)
- Write any five points of Muslim Family Laws Ordinance.
 - Describe two causes of the war 1965.
 - What is the importance of Afghanistan and the countries of Central Asia for Pakistan?

- v. What is Kargaz?
- vi. While presiding over the All India Muslim League session at Lahore in 1940, Quaid-e-Azam identified the direction for the struggle of the Muslims. Write any two points of this address.
- vii. What was the reply of Quaid-e-Azam (رضی اللہ عنہ) in Jinnah-Gandhi talks 1944?
- viii. How did the Provincial Groups formed in the Cabinet Mission Plan?
- ix. While inaugurating the State bank, what did Quaid-e-Azam (رضی اللہ عنہ) say?
- x. What is the saying of the Holy Prophet (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) about brotherhood?
- xi. What did Quaid-e-Azam (رضی اللہ عنہ) about Nationalism?

SECTION - C (Marks 16)

Note: Attempt any TWO questions. All questions carry equal marks. (2 × 8 = 16)

- Q.3 Evaluate the significance of the location of Pakistan.
- Q.4 Narrate the main points of the 3rd June, 1947 Plan.
- Q.5 Elaborate the Ideology of Pakistan in the light of the Pronouncements of Quaid-e-Azam (رضی اللہ عنہ).

SOLUTION OF GUESS PAPER & MODEL PAPER # 9 (Based on Whole Reduced Syllabus)

SECTION - A (MCQs)

i. D	ii. A	iii. A	iv. C	v. C
vi. B	vii. C	viii. A	ix. C	x. B

SECTION - B (Marks 24)

Q. 2 Attempt any EIGHT parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 3 to 4 lines. (8 × 3 = 24)

- i. Write any five points of Muslim Family Laws Ordinance.

Ans: Muslim Family Laws Ordinance 1961:

The then President Ayub Khan promulgated Muslim Family Laws Ordinance 1961. According to this Ordinance:

1. All Muslim marriages were to be compulsorily registered in Union Councils.
 2. Unwanted polygamy was abolished; consent of the current wife and permission by Chairman, Union Council was made mandatory for a second marriage.
 3. The minimum age limit for marriage was fixed; 18 years for boy and 16 years for girl.
 4. In case of divorce etc a period of 90 days was fixed as Iddat Period.
 5. Orphaned grand-children may receive share from the property of their grandparents.
 6. The increasing population of Pakistan shall be controlled through Family Planning.
- A group of religious scholars opposed this Ordinance. They declared that the Ordinance was against the teachings of Islam but with the passage of time, the majority of the people accepted it.

- ii. Describe two causes of the war 1965.

Ans: Two causes of the war 1965:

1. Pakistan was established against the wishes of Hindus, so they never accepted Pakistan from the bottom of their hearts. Wonderful progress and stability of Pakistan constituted a major concern for them. So, they started launching aggressive actions against Pakistan.
2. The Kashmir conflict is the real cause of War 1965. India occupied Kashmir against the will of the

holding the promised plebiscite in Kashmir in accordance with the resolution passed by the Security Council. As a punishment of supporting Kashmiri people morally and raising Kashmir issue all over the world, India imposed war on Pakistan in 1965. Pakistan extended moral support to the people of Kashmir and raised the Kashmir issue all over the world not like which India did.

iii. **What is the Importance of Afghanistan and the countries of Central Asia for Pakistan?**

Ans: Afghanistan is situated to the North-west of Pakistan. The adjoining border with Afghanistan is called the Durand Line.

In the North-west of Pakistan, there are Central Asian Republics Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan. All these republics are landlocked. These are located away from the ocean. They own no coast. Therefore, they have to pass through Pakistan in order to access the ocean. Central Asian Republics are rich in oil and gas reserves. They are known for the products of oil and gas in the world.

iv. **What steps are being taken by the Government to improve forests?**

Ans: Steps Taken By the Government to improve forests:

The Government is striving hard to increase the area of the forests. The Government takes many steps every year. Some of them are given below:

1. Tree plantation campaign is launched twice a year.
2. The Government imports various kinds of seeds. Nurseries are grown with the help of these seeds and plants are provided to the people to create the trend of growing trees.
3. Advertisement campaign is launched through electronic and print media to create awareness among people how important is to increase the area of forests.
4. It can be hoped that area of forests would be improved by the steps taken by the Government, but in order to make the plantation campaign more effective and successful, it should be extended to schools and colleges. Strict legislation can also be helpful in preventing the theft of trees.

v. **What is Kareez?**

Ans: The rain-water is stored and is carried from one place to another through underground channels called "Kareez". These underground channels are very important because of high temperature in Balochistan. Water cannot evaporate from there. These water channels have made farming possible in the area.

vi. **While presiding over the All India Muslim League session at Lahore in 1940, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ identified the direction for the struggle of the Muslims. Write any two points of this address.**

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ Presidential Address:

While presiding over the All India Muslim League session at Lahore in 1940, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ identified the direction for the struggle of the Muslims. The main points of his address are as under:

1. The Muslims are a separate nation because their customs, traditions, civilization, culture and above all religion is different from Hindus. In spite of the fact that they had been living together for centuries, both have their distinctive identification. If the Sub-continent gets freedom in the form of United India, the rights of the Muslims will not be protected.
2. The demand of the Muslims for a separate country is not unhistorical. Ireland got freedom from England; Spain and Portugal became separate states; Czechoslovakia got a separate identification as a result of the partition. The problem in India is not of an inter-communal character but manifestly of an international one, and it must be treated as such.
3. British India is a Sub-continent. It is not a country or homeland of a nation. Many nations are living here and their interests are separate from one another.

vii. **What was the reply of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ in Jinnah-Gandhi talks 1944?**

Ans: Reply of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ:

Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ adjudged that the style adopted by Gandhi is nothing but cheating and hypocrisy and cunningness. He emphasized that the British must settle the issue of Pakistan before the freedom of India because Congress and Hindus could not be relied upon.

viii. How did the Provincial Groups formed in the Cabinet Mission Plan?

Ans: Cabinet Mission Plan 1946:

In 1945, Labour party came into power in Britain. Noticing the increasing political restlessness in India, the British Prime Minister, Lord Attlee sent a Cabinet Mission to India. This mission had two basic purposes:

The first purpose was to determine the Constitutional Status of India and the form of the Government. The second purpose was to bridge the gap between the Muslims and the Hindus, and try to convince the Muslims to live in the United India. But the General Elections proved that it was quite impossible.

ix. While inaugurating the State bank, what did Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ say?

Ans: "The economic system of the West has created almost insoluble problems for humanity. It has failed to do justice between man and man. We must present to the world an economic system based on true Islamic concept of equality of manhood and social justice."

x. What is the saying of the Holy Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم about brotherhood?

Ans: Fraternity teaches us to develop brotherly relations with one another so that neither rights of anyone are usurped nor the weak is oppressed by anyone. The Holy Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم Each Muslim is a brother to every other Muslim. He should not commit breach of trust. He taught to refrain from maliciousness, malignance and enviousness. Therefore, the Muslims should live united. They should help each other.

xi. What did Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ about Nationalism?

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ was a firm advocate of Two-Nation Theory. He gave the Muslims the status of a separate nation in every respect. He said: "Muslims are a nation according to any definition of a nation, and they must have their homeland, their territory and their State."

SECTION - C (Marks 16)

Note: Attempt any TWO questions. All questions carry equal marks.

(2 × 8 = 16)

Q.3 Evaluate the significance of the location of Pakistan.

Ans: Location of Pakistan:

Pakistan is located between latitudes $23^{\circ} \frac{1}{2}$ and $37^{\circ}N$, and longitudes 61° and $77^{\circ} E$. India lies in the East of Pakistan, China in the North while Afghanistan in the North-West and Iran in the West. The Arabian Sea is in the South of Pakistan.

Importance of the Location of Pakistan:

So far as the location of Pakistan is concerned, it occupies specific importance not only in South-Asia but also all over the world. Pakistan is a key source to establish link between East and the West. Following points explain the importance of the location of Pakistan.

- i. In the east of Pakistan, there lies India which has the second largest population in the world after China. India is an agricultural as well as industrial country. It is a nuclear power too. We have not been on good terms with India since we got the freedom. Both the countries have fought three wars so far. Because of unfriendly conditions, the region could not make progress and development. Both Pakistan and India, for their defence, are spending a large portion of their budget on weapons of warfare. Both the countries have gone much far in the race of nuclear weapons and missiles. If war is breaks out now, there will be a complete destruction and nobody will gain anything. Kashmir is the main cause of rivalry between Pakistan and India. If India forgoes its obstinate standpoint and both the countries resolve their issues through mutual negotiations, it will bring peace and prosperity to all the people living in this region of South Asia.
- ii. Afghanistan is situated to the North-west of Pakistan. The adjoining border with Afghanistan is called the Durand Line.
- iii. In the North-west of Pakistan, there are Central Asian Republics Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan. All these republics are landlocked. These are located away from the ocean. They own no coast. Therefore, they have to pass through Pakistan in order to access the ocean. Central Asian Republics are rich in oil and gas reserves. They are known for the products of oil

yield. Their total population is less than that of Pakistan but they are six times larger than Pakistan with respect to area. Pakistan has religious, cultural and economic relations with these Islamic States.

- iv. China is located in the north of Pakistan. It has emerged as an important economic force in the world. Shahr-e-Resham (Karakoram Highway) connects Pakistan with China. This Highway is constructed by Pakistan and China collaborated. The two countries enjoy exceptional relations. China has stood by Pakistan in every hour of trial. Pakistan is also proud of the friendship with China. Many development projects in Pakistan are going on with the support of China. China has always supported Pakistan. Pak-China Friendship is matchless.
- v. The Arabian Sea is located in the South of Pakistan. It is the part of the Indian Ocean. Most of the trade between the East and the West is done through the route of the Indian Ocean. Thus, Pakistan has much significance because of its location on an important trade route. The adjoining Muslim countries of the Persian Gulf i.e. Iran, Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and Arab emirates are linked with Pakistan, through the Arabian Sea. The Arabian Sea has always been the centre of attention among major powers because of the importance of Persian Gulf. Karachi, Port Qasim, Pasni, Gwadar etc. are the important sea-ports of Pakistan.
- vi. Our country has established relations with many other countries through the Arabian Sea route. Among them South-east Muslim countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, and Brunei Darussalam), South Asian Muslim countries (Bangladesh, Maldives) and Sri Lanka are included.

Q.4 Narrate the main points of the 2nd June, 1947 Plan.

Ans: Main Points of 2nd June 1947 Plan:

The Government made the decision to partition the Sub-continent. Acknowledging the principle stand of the establishment of two states, the Government settled the details and developed the programme regarding the future of various provinces and states.

1. The Punjab and Bengal Province:

The Provincial Legislative Assemblies of Punjab and Bengal were to meet in two groups, i.e., Muslim majority districts and non-Muslim majority districts. The members of the two parts of each Legislative Assembly sitting separately will be empowered to vote whether or not the Province should be partitioned. If any of the two decided in favour of the division of the province, then the Governor General would appoint a boundary commission to demarcate the Province.

2. The North-West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa):

A referendum would be held in the North-West Frontier Province to ascertain whether they wished to join Pakistan or India. The political issues of the Tribal Areas would be settled by the Government that is formed after the referendum. The Governor-General would conduct referendum himself and for this purpose, he would have the co-operation of the Provincial Government.

3. Sindh:

Sindh Assembly would decide the future state of the province through the majority of vote. It would be decided whether the province wished to join Pakistan or India. The European Members of Sindh Assembly would not have the right to vote.

4. Balochistan:

Balochistan had not been given the status of province till then. According to Plan, the opinion of the Quetta Municipality and Shahi Jirga would be sought. The official members would not be included in voting.

5. District Sylhet:

District of Sylhet in Assam had Muslim majority population. According to the Plan, it was decided to hold referendum in Sylhet. The referendum would be conducted after the partition of Bengal into two parts. If the majority of the people decides to join the East Bengal, they would form a part of Pakistan.

6. Non-Muslim Majority Provinces:

The whole of Assam excluding Sylhet would become a part of India. Likewise Bihar, Orissa, U.P., C.P., Bombay (Mumbai) and Madras would be included in India.

7. Princely States:

There were 635 such states in the Sub-continent as were ruled by Nawabs or Rajas. Some important states include Jammu & Kashmir, Kapurthala, Bikaner, Hyderabad Deccan, Sawar, Dair, Patiala, Bahawalpur

Q.5 Elaborate the Ideology of Pakistan in the light of the Pronouncements of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ.

Ans: According to Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ the territories having Muslim majority i.e. Punjab, Bengal, Asam, Sindh, North-West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) and Balochistan should be put together to form Pakistan where people may lead their lives in accordance with the principles of their religion, civilization, traditions, ethics and economics. The Muslims may run the affairs of the state according to their values freely. The minorities should enjoy equal rights too.

- i. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ considered the Islamic System fully applicable. He wanted to establish the system of the country on the basis of Quran. In the session of All India Muslim League at Karachi in 1943, he said: "What relationships knits the Muslims into one whole, which is the formidable rock on which the Muslim edifice has been erected, which is the sheet anchor providing basis to the Muslim Millat, the relationship, the sheet anchor and the rock is Holy Quran."
- ii. While addressing the students in March 1944, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ said: "Islam is our guide and it is the complete code of life."
- iii. Addressing at Aligarh, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ explained the ideology of Pakistan in the following words: "What was the motive of demand for Pakistan and what was the reason of separate state for the Muslims? Why was the need to divide India felt? Its reason is neither narrow mindedness of the Hindus nor tactics of the British. It is the fundamental demand of Islam".
- iv. Addressing the Officers of the Government of Pakistan at Karachi on 11th October, 1947, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ said: "The establishment of Pakistan for which we have been striving for the last ten years is, by grace of God, an established fact today, but the creation of a State of our own was a means to an end and not the end in itself. The idea was that we should have a state in which we could live and breathe as free men and which we could develop according to our own lights and culture and where principles of Islamic social justice could find fair play."
- v. On one occasion, while explaining the ideology of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ said: "We do not demand Pakistan simply to have a piece of land but we want a laboratory where we could experiment on Islamic principles."
- vi. On 21st March, 1948, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ addressed the people of Dhaka. He said: "What we want is not to talk about Bengali, Punjabi, Sindhi, Balochi, Pathan and so on. We are nothing but Pakistani. Now it is our duty to act like Pakistani." Besides it, he announced that minorities would be given a complete sense of security and that they would enjoy equal rights. This is the fundamental teaching of Islam.
- vii. On 1st July, 1948, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ inaugurated the State Bank of Pakistan. On this occasion, he said: "The economic system of the West has created almost insoluble problems for humanity. It has failed to do justice between man and man. We must present to the world an economic system based on true Islamic concept of equality of manhood and social justice."

